



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-247
Wednesday
23 December 1992

Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-92-247

CONTENTS

23 December 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Uganda President Arrives in Burundi <i>[Kampala Radio]</i>	1
Rwandan President on Talks <i>[Kigali Radio]</i>	1

Congo

Opposition Surprised by Delay in Cabinet Formation <i>[Brazzaville Radio]</i>	2
---	---

Gabon

Former Minister Expelled From Ruling Party <i>[AFP]</i>	2
---	---

Rwanda

MRND Secretary on Insecurity, Arusha Talks <i>[Kigali Radio]</i>	2
--	---

Zaire

Troops Mutiny in Kisangani Garrison 21 Dec <i>[AFP]</i>	3
Rebellion Spreads to Boma <i>[Paris International]</i>	3
Troops Promised Pay; Calm Restored <i>[AFP]</i>	3

EAST AFRICA

Djibouti

Ruling Party Wins Elections; Official Results <i>[Djibouti Radio]</i>	4
---	---

Ethiopia

Meles Discusses Regional Security With Aidid <i>[Addis Ababa Radio]</i>	4
Prime Minister Departs for Iran 22 Dec <i>[Addis Ababa International]</i>	4

Kenya

Elections To Go On in 'Clash-Hit Areas' <i>[Nairobi TV]</i>	4
Bishops Seek Explanation for Clashes <i>[Nairobi TV]</i>	4
DP Candidate Criticizes Uganda Border Closure <i>[KNA]</i>	5
Opposition Candidates Defect to KANU <i>[Nairobi Radio]</i>	5

Somalia

Food Convoy Heads Westward; American Killed <i>[AFP]</i>	5
SSDF Says Operations Bring 'Disaster' Locally <i>[London International]</i>	5
Ali Mahdi Radio Notes Meeting With U.S. Envoy <i>[Voice of the Somali Republic]</i>	6
Islamic Union Said To Get Arms From Sudan, Iran <i>[Beirut AL-DIYAR 10 Dec]</i>	6

Uganda

Gunmen Kill Italian Diplomat at Residence [AFP]	7
---	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

AEC Chairman on ANC Nuclear 'Allegations' [BUSINESS DAY 23 Dec]	8
Minister Denies IFP Talks Exclusion Threat [SAPA]	8
Purge Causes 'Crisis' in Military Intelligence [THE STAR 22 Dec]	9
ANC Urges PAC To Clarify APLA's Status [BUSINESS DAY 23 Dec]	9
Transkei Leader Urges Indaba on AWB Deployment [SAPA]	10
Community Threatens 'Anarchy' Over Killings [SAPA]	10
Kriel Says Legal To Carry Arms in Unrest Areas [Johannesburg Radio]	11
AZAPO President Issues Christman Message [SAPA]	11
TPA Begins High Priority Building Project [SAPA]	11
Eskom, Congo Reach Agreement on Electricity Grid [Johannesburg Radio]	12
CSS Releases 1991 Census Figures [SAPA]	12
Malawi Opposition Leader on Malawi Government [SAPA]	13
* Farmers Aid SADF Against Lesotho Plunderers [BEELD 16 Oct]	13
* AWB Aids Farmers in Patrolling Border Areas [BEELD 26 Oct]	13
* Farmers 'Betrayed' Over Lebowa Land Transfer [DIE PATRIOT 30 Oct]	14
* CP Threats Criticized for Instigating Violence [BEELD 27 Oct]	14
* Statistics of New Identity Documents Issued [BEELD 23 Oct]	15
* Black-White Conflict on Land Reapportionment [BEELD 11 Nov]	15
* Northern Cape Viewed as Viable Afrikaner State [BEELD 11 Nov]	17
* Broederbond Reexamines Role, Membership [VRYE WEEKBLAD 30 Oct]	18
* Future Role of Military Armaments Industry	20
SADF Role Changing [ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY, Oct 92]	20
Equipment Procurement [ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY, Oct 92]	22
Denel: Diversification [ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY, Oct 92]	23
Grinaker Electronics [ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY, Oct 92]	23
AMS Products [ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY, Oct 92]	25
Infoplan Systems [ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY, Oct 92]	26
Rooikat Described [ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY, Oct 92]	27
Irenco Fills Marketing Need [ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY, Oct 92]	28
Kentron's Mission [ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY, Oct 92]	28
Somchem Products [ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY, Oct 92]	29
Samil Trucks [ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY, Oct 92]	29
Maintaining Capability [ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY, Oct 92]	30
* ARMSCOR: Objectives After Restructuring [BEELD 9 Oct]	31
* COSATU Planning New Union Strategy [THE WEEKLY MAIL 6-12 Nov]	32
* Homelands Unions Merge With COSATU [THE WEEKLY MAIL 6-12 Nov]	32

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Radio Claims UNITA 'Backed' by South Africans [Luanda Radio]	33
Government Statement Expected on Proposals [Luanda Radio]	33
Summit Abroad Rejected [Luanda TV]	33
Deputy Foreign Minister on UNITA Proposals [London International]	34
Official on UNITA 'Warmongering Actions' [Luanda Radio]	34
Ndalatando, Uacu Cungo Actions [Luanda Radio]	35
Police Commander on Operation 'Calm-'92' [Luanda TV]	35
* Electoral Fraud, Irregularities Revealed [Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE 27 Nov]	36

Lesotho

Government To End 'Lawlessness' on RSA Border [Johannesburg Radio]	37
--	----

Madagascar

Opposition Head Zafy Leads in Presidential Polls [AFP]	37
--	----

Malawi

Police 'Rough Up' Opposition Group Lawyer [London International]	38
--	----

Mozambique

Renamo Secretary General Addresses Press [Maputo Radio]	38
Millions of Meticals Disappear From Nampula [Maputo Radio]	39
Renamo's Domingos on Elections, Delay [DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE 14 Dec]	39

Zambia

Lozi Tribesmen Demand Review of Province Status [London International]	41
--	----

Zimbabwe

Russian Envoy Denies Sale of Aircraft to RSA [Johannesburg International]	41
Advance Party of Army Officers Leaves for Somalia [Gaborone Radio]	42
Mining Groups in Joint Venture With Australians [THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE 10 Dec]	42

WEST AFRICA

Niger

Cheiffou Republic Day Address [Niamey Radio]	43
--	----

Nigeria

NIA Urged To Get Economic, Technological Data [Lagos Radio]	44
---	----

Togo

Communique Issued on Security Force Killings [Lome Radio]	44
---	----

Burundi

Uganda President Arrives in Burundi

EA2212152492 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has arrived in Bujumbura, Burundi, where he is going to hold talks with President Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda who is also in Burundi.

On arrival at Bujumbura International Airport, President Museveni was met by President Pierre Buyoya of Burundi and a number of Burundi ministers. [passage omitted]

Later, the presidential motorcade drove to Bujumbura city where talks between President Museveni and President Habyarimana will take place later today. [passage omitted]

Rwandan President on Talks

EA2212212992 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in Kinyarwanda 1700 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Excerpts] Our country's president, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, and President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda today met in Bujumbura, Burundi. [passage omitted]

The meeting, which was held in camera, started shortly before 1200 and lasted for two hours.

A communique issued at the end of the meeting states that the two heads of state jointly assessed what had been achieved since the last meeting in August this year when they had also met in Bujumbura. They also discussed the problem of refugees living in Uganda, the problem of security and the current peace talks in Arusha.

After the meeting, our colleague Jean-Baptiste Bamwanga, approached our head of state for an interview. To begin with, President Habyarimana talks of what Rwandans should expect from his talks with President Museveni.

[Begin recording] [Habyarimana] [passage omitted] The first reason for meeting was to ascertain if what we had agreed on had been implemented. Generally, many things have been done, but a lot more has not. That is what we started with in our discussions, trying to see how we can get help from others for actual implementation. However, when I sought to meet President Museveni, I had another two reasons. The first was to discuss with him the problem of Rwandan refugees in Uganda. As you know, in the Arusha talks, we shall talk about the refugees. But, as you are aware, the refugees have asylum in Uganda, that is why I felt I needed to know the Ugandan president's position and what his government says about the matter and how it sees it. [passage omitted]

The second reason was to explain to President Museveni the current political situation in Rwanda, particularly in this multiparty era. Of 16 parties it is not easy to select five that could form the government, so we needed to

explain the matter to neighboring countries. That is what took me to Tanzania and that is one of the things that took me to Burundi today, and I will continue to explain the same thing to others. The 16 opposition parties and the five that are in the government have a direct influence on the Arusha peace talks. As you know, people do not quite agree. They have not reached a comprehensive solution which could satisfy all the parties, the two sides at the peace talks and the various political tendencies in Rwanda. I explained all this to him so that with his help we shall see how the talks progress.

[Bamwanga] Mr. President, while still on the Arusha talks, there is a current controversy. The journalist covering the Arusha talks has for the past few days been saying that the reason the talks are not progressing well is because the Rwandan Patriotic Front rebels want the post of deputy prime minister in addition to the three other portfolios. Others say that the Arusha talks are being obstructed by you.

What do you think about this, when in fact the correspondent in Arusha has even told Radio Rwanda listeners that the negotiations in Arusha decided to assess the proposals you issued after your meeting with the president of Tanzania? So there are people saying that you are the one obstructing them. So what do you say to this?

[Habyarimana] I have nothing to say about this. It is only Rwandans themselves who know how things are. They are the ones who know how everyone operates. I think the most important thing is not to count the number of portfolios, or to talk about this or that ministry. I think that what is important is that the Rwandan people should feel that in this distribution there is real fairness. It does not just mean giving the green light to someone to decree laws as he wishes while others are just watching. Those spectators-to-be would not accept to be in such a government. So I ask, as I did those representing Rwanda in Arusha, to understand that there is not a single political party in Rwanda which will agree to participate in a government as a sort of observer, and that since the current government was instituted, some other parties have been launched which are strong enough and might become part of the government. So, for those who think that I am the one obstructing the talks, that I am the one who does not want peace, I think only Rwandans are clever enough and see where the truth is. Because, when the war started, before even these people making a noise had been able to talk, I went everywhere negotiating peace for Rwanda. I went to Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Gbadolite, Paris, and in all these places I was trying to reach an agreement with our aggressors. I wanted people to understand that it was Rwanda that had been aggressed so that they could help us, so that they could help us make our aggressors to understand that if there were problems, they should be solved through negotiations. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Congo**Opposition Surprised by Delay in Cabinet Formation**

AB2212152792 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 21 Dec 92

[Text] Two weeks following the appointment of Claude Antoine Dacosta as prime minister and head of government, we still do not know the members of the new government—a national union government as defined by the 3 December agreement which was signed by the presidential group and the Union for Democratic Renewal-Congolese Labor Party [URD-PCT] coalition. According to some sources, this delay is due to the intransigence of some politicians who do not want to soften their positions.

Meanwhile, concerning the delay in the formation of Prime Minister Claude Antoine Dacosta's government, a press release has just reached our editorial desk which we will discover together. It reads as follows:

The URD-PCT coalition and allied parties have the duty to inform the general public that since 17 December, an agreement has been reached between the URD-PCT and the presidential group, thanks to the mediation of the Congolese Armed Forces and the national police. Following this agreement, the government should have been formed to enable the Dacosta government to get to work immediately in order to prepare the forthcoming legislative elections. As the Republic, for more than 15 days now, no longer has a government to administer its affairs at the national and international levels, the URD-PCT coalition is surprised that the formation of the new government is so late in coming.

Gabon**Former Minister Expelled From Ruling Party**

AB2112174692 Paris AFP in French 0756 GMT 21 Dec 92

[Text] Libreville, 21 Dec (AFP)—Former Security Minister Jean-Boniface Assele was expelled from the ruling Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG] after having set up the Liberal Reformers Circle [CLR], which was not recognized within the party, it was learned today from reliable sources in Libreville.

The removal of Mr. Assele, a former important member of the Gabonese Government and brother of President Omar Bongo's former wife, was decided at the party's political bureau meeting, which was chaired by its secretary general, Jacques Adiahenot.

Two of his close associates, also members of the PDG Central Committee, were also expelled.

In a telephone conversation with L'UNION, Mr. Assele, who is currently in Paris, said this exclusion was "absurd." The CLR, according to him, is a "movement" of the PDG to which he continues to belong. The next PDG congress will enable him to explain himself, he added.

Rwanda**MRND Secretary on Insecurity, Arusha Talks**

EA2112123592 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 20 Dec 92

[Excerpt] Mr. Mathieu Ndirumapaise, secretary general of the Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND], held a public rally at prefectural level, at Rushashi district, Kigali this morning. During the meeting, the MRND secretary general spelled out his party's positions on the present problems in our country, namely, the insecurity problem, the Arusha negotiations, and the setting up of the transitional government.

On insecurity, Mr. Ndirumapaise denied the charges leveled against his party: That the party was to blame for all the acts of hooliganism being perpetrated through the country. He said that in most locations where clashes between political parties were reported, MRND members were not the perpetrators of trouble, but rather the victims. He cited the case of Shyorongi where the head of the MRND militia had been killed, and the cases of Bugesera and Kibuye, where the majority of trouble-makers arrested were not MRND members.

The MRND secretary general called upon members of his party's youth wing not to get involved in clashes with youth from other political organizations and not to attack anybody. They should rather be vigilant at all times to avoid being caught unawares.

On the Arusha talks, Mr. Ndirumapaise reaffirmed that the MRND supported the talks. He however deplored the attitude of people who believe that nothing could work out in our country if the negotiations were unsuccessful. According to him, the talks should not be used as a scapegoat to destabilize our country's political institutions.

The MRND secretary general stressed that he was concerned about the attitude of Mr. Boniface Ngulinzira, who is leading the Rwandan delegation to the talks. He said that Mr. Ngulinzira was pursuing the mission of his party, the Republican Democratic Movement [MDR], instead of upholding the national interest. The MRND secretary general said that he had written proof that the MDR was sending Boniface Ngulinzira to defend his party's stand which was binding on him. According to Mathieu Ndirumapaise, Boniface Ngulinzira had received recent missives stating the MDR's position which he had to defend during the negotiations. The MRND secretary general said that they would be published very soon.

On the setting-up of the transitional government, Mathieu Ndirumapaise said the MRND would never accept the three ministerial posts. He asserted that the MRND and other members of its political bloc, the Alliance for the Reinforcement of Democracy which

comprises the Coalition for the Defense of the Republic, the Ecologists' Party, the Rwanda Republican Party, and the Party for Democracy in Rwanda, should be part of the transitional government. If this were not the case, these parties would not participate in that government. [passage omitted]

Zaire

Troops Mutiny in Kisangani Garrison 21 Dec

AB2112213192 Paris AFP in English 2122 GMT 21 Dec 92

[Text] Kinshasa, Dec 21 (AFP)—Troops, paid in money they consider worthless, mutinied in the Kisangani garrison in eastern Zaire on Monday [21 December], Voice of Zaire radio reported, quoting the Zaire Press Agency (AZAP).

The radio said a delay in paying troops for the month of November had led to general discontent.

Reliable sources in the capital Kinshasha said troops, angry at being paid in five-million Zaire notes, which the government has withdrawn from circulation, went on the rampage in Kisangani, the main town of Upper Zaire province.

The five-million Zaire notes were withdrawn from circulation by the government of Prime Minister Etienne Tshisekedi, but the central bank has said they remain legal tender.

Troops were reported to have looted both the main market in Kisangani and individual homes Monday.

Reliable sources said there were reports of deaths, but no figures were available.

The National Defence Ministry called for discipline and calm in the Kisangani garrison.

Rebellion Spreads to Boute

LD2212133092 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Text] I have just learned that according to sources close to the Zairean opposition the soldiers' rebellion movement has now allegedly spread to Boute, a town to the north of Kisangani. This morning in Kinshasa the atmosphere remains tense. The civil servants are threatening to organize a march if the soldiers have not withdrawn from the administrative district and the Central Bank in the next 24 hours. They have been surrounding this district and the bank since 1 December. They are also calling for the resignation of the governor of the Central Bank.

Troops Promised Pay; Calm Restored

WA2312033992 Paris AFP in English 0303 GMT 23 Dec 92

[Text] KINSHASA, Dec 23 (AFP)—Zairean authorities have promised to pay mutinous troops in the Kisangani garrison in eastern Zaire by Thursday and say they have restored calm in the town after a day of looting Monday.

The governor of Upper Zaire Province, Lombeya Bosongo, said in a statement received here Tuesday that the situation had been brought under control after interviews with representatives of the disgruntled soldiers.

Troops, paid in money they considered worthless, went on the rampage in Kisangani, the ZAIRE PRESS AGENCY (AZAP) reported. Reliable sources had spoken of deaths but no figures were available.

Sources in the capital Kinshasa said Tuesday the troops were angry at having been paid in five-million zaire notes, which the government has withdrawn from circulation.

But Bosongo said a delay in paying soldiers had been their chief complaint, adding that they would have their salaries by Thursday.

Djibouti**Ruling Party Wins Elections; Official Results***EA2212204592 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 22 Dec 92*

[Excerpts] The Constitutional Committee today announced the results of the first multiparty general elections, in which the ruling Popular Rally for Progress [RPP] won a resounding victory, defeating the Party for Reviving Democracy [PRD] of Muhammad Djama Elabe. The following is a report on the speech of the chairman of the Constitutional Committee, Mr. Yusuf Adan, by Kulthum Ali.

[Begin Ali recording] [passage omitted] After the Constitutional Committee had reviewed the 18 December general elections, it officially released the following: The number of registered voters was 151,660; the number of people who voted was 65,227; the number of spoiled votes was 1,191; the RPP received 45,120 votes, or 76.71 percent; and the opposition PRD garnered 14,916 votes, or 23.29 percent. [end recording]

[Announcer] Following the announcement, the Constitutional Committee gave the results to the president of the Republic through its chairman, Mr. Yusuf Adan.

Ethiopia**Meles Discusses Regional Security With Aidid***EA2212205692 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 Dec 92*

[Excerpt] President Meles Zenawi has exchanged views with General Mohamed Aidid on the urgent steps to be taken to bring about peace, stability, and security in Somalia, which has been devastated by drought and war. It was stressed during the discussion, which was held at the president's office, that strong efforts should be made by all opposition groups to reconcile in order to bring about peace throughout the country.

During the over three-hour discussion, General Aidid suggested ways and means of bringing about peace and stability.

For his part, President Meles noted there was need for goodwill and joint efforts on the part of all opposition groups to ensure peace and stability throughout the country. The Somali issue could not be contained just within Somalia, but had a great bearing on Ethiopia in particular and the countries of the region in general. He noted that the transitional government would do all it could to further the Somalia peace efforts. [passage omitted]

Prime Minister Departs for Iran 22 Dec*EA2212192092 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 22 Dec 92*

[Excerpt] A top-level delegation of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia led by Prime Minister Tamirat Layne left for Teheran today to begin its working visit to various countries. On departure Mr. Tamirat said that the visits were aimed at promoting the foreign policy of the transitional government which calls for the maintaining of peaceful friendly relations with neighboring countries and other nations. [passage omitted]

Kenya**Elections To Go On in 'Clash-Hit Areas'***EA2212213592 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 22 Dec 92*

[Text] Electoral Commission Chairman Justice Zaccheus Chesoni said today elections in the tribal clash-hit areas will go ahead as planned, but the security will be beefed up to ensure [that] all those wishing to vote had a chance to do so. Justice Chesoni said the police commissioner, Philip Kilonzo, had been asked to provide adequate security in the affected areas. The commission chairman was speaking at a meeting held at Eldoret Municipal Hall and attended by all civic and parliamentary candidates from Uasin Gishu and Elgeyo Marakwet Districts.

The meeting was convened by the Electoral Commission to get first-hand information about the situation in the Burnt Forest area, which was recently hit by tribal clashes. The clashes left nearly 20 people dead and property worth millions of shillings destroyed.

Bishops Seek Explanation for Clashes*EA2212213992 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1600 GMT 22 Dec 92*

[Text] Catholic bishops today asked the government to bar all lobby groups from operating for their respective parties since they were causing chaos in political rallies. The bishops made the appeal during a press conference at their secretariat in Westlands. Bishop Zaccheus Okoth read the statement on behalf of all the other bishops. He appealed to all church leaders to make Sunday, 27th [December], a special day for prayer before the general elections. He also appealed to the government to give adequate security to all presidential candidates. They advised voters not to boycott the elections.

[begin Okoth recording] In the name of God, we once more appeal to all never to use violence. Violence breeds violence. Let the example of Martin Luther King, Gandhi, and others be an example to our political leaders. They will then deserve our admiration and gratitude. How different it is, what we experience. The recent clashes in Burnt Forest, Eldoret, are definitely not the work of the people living there. We have to condemn

these very tragic events. And we have to ask how our government, which has all the forces of public order at its command, as well as all its security and information services, how has it allowed such clashes to begin? [end recording]

DP Candidate Criticizes Uganda Border Closure

EA2212213292 Nairobi KNA in English 1847 GMT
22 Dec 92

[Excerpts] Bungoma 22 Dec (KNA)—The Democratic Party of Kenya (DP) presidential candidate, Mr. Mwai Kibaki, has said that his party will revive the sugar and dairy industry in Bungoma District if the party forms the next government. Addressing his party's supporters at the Namachanja Grounds in Bungoma today, the candidate, who blamed the dismal performance of the two industries in the district on corruption, said a DP government will ensure farmers were paid for their produce promptly. [passage omitted]

The party leader criticised the government for closing the Kenya-Uganda border, saying the closing was against the spirit of regional cooperation African countries have been trying to establish, and that it was also detrimental to the economies of the two countries.

He added that a DP government would ensure that the lives and properties of all Kenyans were protected, and asked Kenyans not to be influenced to fight each other, as they should instead be looking for ways of assisting each other uplift their standards of living.

Opposition Candidates Defect to KANU

EA2212220092 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Text] FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili parliamentary candidate for Fafi, Ali Duntow Hujale, and FORD-Kenya's Abdirahman Mahad for Ijara have defected to KANU [Kenya African National Union]. The two wrote to the electorate complaining of management and poor policies in the FORD parties. Civic candidates Salah Barreh Abdi of Bura Ward and (Dagane) Abdi Sheikh of (Gobis) in Garissa also defected from Ford-Asili to KANU. The defections were also announced in a joint letter to the voters praising KANU's leadership and President Moi as more mature and stable than that of FORD-Asili.

Somalia

Food Convoy Heads Westward; American Killed

AB2312152892 Paris AFP in English 1408 GMT
23 Dec 92

[By Allen Nacheman]

[Excerpt] Mogadishu, Dec 23 (AFP)—A huge food convoy headed westward out of the capital Wednesday [23 December] with stores of Christmas hope for Somalia's starving masses. The convoy was destined first for

the bush town of Baidoa in the central interior, which was secured from looting by joint military forces last week. Much of the food would then go on to Baardheere to the south and Hoddur to the north, both of which were to be secured by military expeditions culminating on Christmas Day. There was a possible hitch in the Bardera leg of the operation Wednesday when a U.S. vehicle hit an anti-tank mine just outside the town.

An American civilian employee of the U.S. Army was killed and three State Department security officers were severely injured. They had been on a mission preparatory to the Christmas day incursion of 1,000 marines there.

As the incident occurred, U.S. envoy Robert Oakley was preparing to leave for Baardheere for talks with local leaders about the logistics of food distribution. [passage omitted]

SSDF Says Operations Bring 'Disaster' Locally

AB2212171292 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 22 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Heavily armed vehicles belonging to the two main factions in the Somali capital have started moving out following the agreement between General Aidid and Ali Mahdi mediated by America's special envoy. But it seems the withdrawal of so-called technicals from Mogadishu is causing problems for other factions, particularly the Somali Salvation Democratic Front, SSDF. They control an area to the northeast of Mogadishu which has been relatively peaceful over the last year. But now the SSDF say the arrival of the militia vehicles has led to at least one village being overrun. On the line to Nairobi, Robin White asked SSDF spokesman, Mohamed Abshir, what had happened:

[Begin recording] [Abshir] Well, they have attempted to penetrate the strong defense line of the SSDF and SNM [Somali National Movement] forces in the central regions of Galguduud and Mudug and they have tried at three fronts on the Galguduud Region one front and two fronts in the Mudug Region. Of course, SSDF forces were prepared for them and they have been contained, except this village of Gellinsor.

[White] Where is Gellinsor?

[Abshir] Gellinsor is 90 km south of Galcaio on the main road.

[White] And how much fighting was there for this village?

[Abshir] It was quite furious and I understand on both sides about 60, 70 people died.

[White] And what are you going to do about it?

[Abshir] Well, first of all, we are very displeased and we are very concerned about the action of the multinational force which, instead of restoring hope, has in fact brought disaster to some regions, including our region, to be more even-handed and more balanced and come simultaneously to all the trouble-spot areas. [sentence as heard]

[White] Will you be asking the Americans to get these warlords out of your territory or will you do it yourself?

[Abshir] We are capable of doing it ourselves. What we are saying is disarm these warlords wherever they go to.

[White] What you are saying is that it is absolutely pointless the Americans should tell them to get out of Mogadishu. They should disarm them first.

[Abshir] Absolutely. That is what I am saying because the way they are now approaching the matter is completely useless. In fact, they are bringing more disaster and more problems rather than solving the existing problems. They are not even able really to arrange the delivery of relief aid and consolidate the continuation of that relief aid.

[White] Now, all these troops belonging to these warlords, are they still on the march to your territory? Are they moving further or have you now contained them?

[Abshir] They try to attack everyday or every other day but they have been contained so far. It has not been possible to make one more inch of progress to come to our area. But they are trying. They are keeping on trying daily.

[White] Now, when the Americans said that they were going to go into Somalia, you welcomed this. Are you beginning to regret that you welcomed that move?

[Abshir] No, we are not regretting. Yes, we have supported them and we still support international military intervention, but we see that the approach has been wrong and what we are asking is that it should be corrected and the sooner it is done, the better. [end recording]

Ali Mahdi Radio Notes Meeting With U.S. Envoy

EA2212210392 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Text] The president of the Republic of Somalia, Mr. Ali Mahdi Mohamed, has met the U.S. envoy to Somalia, Mr. Robert Oakley, at the U.S. Embassy in Mogadishu, with whom he discussed several issues affecting the general political situation in the country with particular reference to ways of implementing the seven points recently agreed on by the president, Ali Mahdi Mohamed, and Mohamed Farah Aidid. The ways in which the U.S.-led international forces would be deployed throughout the country's regions was also discussed. The president and the U.S. envoy also discussed the best ways of ridding Mogadishu of weapons and technicals.

The meeting took place in a very positive atmosphere with the two sides expressing satisfaction with the progress of the restore hope mission in Somalia.

Islamic Union Said To Get Arms From Sudan, Iran

NC2312092192 Beirut AL-DIYAR in Arabic 10 Dec 92 p 14

[Report by Jalal al-Ba'inu]

[Excerpts] Desert Shield and Operation Restore Hope are two military interventions contradictory in appearance but complementary in essence. The United States, unilaterally promoting a new world order since the collapse of the "Soviet giant" last year, enjoys a completely free hand on the world stage. Protecting relief operations and providing humanitarian assistance must actually be viewed from other angles. [passage omitted]

For some time, certain African countries have been trying to expand the scope of their influence, pursuing anti-American policies, something the United States is not pleased about. In a carefully planned scenario to enter Somalia "innocently," Washington seized the opportunity of "obstructing" international relief. [passage omitted]

Why has the United States decided to intervene militarily in Somalia under humanitarian cover?

Somali and foreign observers said that groups of Muslim extremists supported by foreign forces seek to establish an Islamic stronghold in the region. The strongest of these groups is the "Islamic Union" party, which has made prominent breakthroughs in northern Somalia, across the Gulf of Aden, and in Ethiopia's Ogaden. According to information, the party has established training camps in northern Somalia and Ogaden and is running a network to supply weapons and funds to Somali groups in Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya under the slogan of "Islam." Some accuse fundamentalist Islamic groups in certain regional countries of supporting this trend. The first signs of this scheme appeared in the overthrow of Siad Barre's regime in 1990.

Observers have registered a series of operations against UN interests and employees. A UNICEF doctor has been assassinated, and the Islamic Union was blamed for it after the party announced that it is against any foreign presence in the country. Hostility toward a UN presence was manifest in Friday sermons in Somalia's mosques. In June, armed men affiliated with the Islamic Union launched an attack against Boosaaso, arresting 40 "Salvation Front" members and declaring "the Islamic Republic." The Salvation Front moved its forces and

recaptured the city. In a qualitative development, reports indicate that the fundamentalists received weapons from several countries, including Iran, Pakistan, and Sudan. [passage omitted]

Uganda

Gunmen Kill Italian Diplomat at Residence

AB2212215392 Paris AFP in English 1725 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Text] Kampala, Dec 22 (AFP) - Gunmen shot and killed an Italian diplomat in the Ugandan capital Monday [21 December] night, his wife said Tuesday.

Salvatore Valvo, 63, was killed by gunmen who waylaid him at the gate of his residence, three kilometres (two miles) north of the city centre shortly after 8:00 p.m. (1700 GMT).

His wife Sarah told AFP Tuesday that her husband died instantly after being shot in the heart.

Valvo's neighbour said he saw the diplomat trying to fight off the gunmen, but was overpowered before being shot at close range.

An Italian Embassy spokesman said the body of the Sicilian-born diplomat would be flown home for burial over the weekend.

AEC Chairman on ANC Nuclear 'Allegations'*MB2312105792 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Dec 92 p 1,2*

[By Dirk Hartford]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] said yesterday it suspected SA might still be involved in secretive nuclear activities.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus told a news conference the process of building South Africans' confidence in the democratic process was being undermined by government's "ambiguous answers" and clandestine activities on nuclear matters.

Niehaus said the ANC had learnt that International Atomic Energy Agency inspectors (IAEA) recently visited an abandoned facility known as "Building 5000" at Pelindaba and found equipment used to work on the shape of spherical fissile cores for a nuclear explosive device.

The ANC—drawing its information from reports in respected nuclear industry journals from Europe and the US—claimed the IAEA had determined SA had secretly produced several hundred kilograms of highly enriched uranium.

This, Niehaus said, "indirectly confirms" SA had an active and secret nuclear development programme with the capacity to arm about 25 nuclear weapons.

The US was also reported to have asked SA to declare that it had a nuclear weapons programme, the ANC said.

But Atomic Energy Corporation [AEC] chairman Wynand de Villiers denied the allegations and said the international community was "quite happy" there were no activities in SA related to nuclear weapons.

De Villiers said since SA signed the international Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty in July last year there had been 70 visits to SA by the treaty's inspectors, who had carried out more than 435 inspections. In terms of the treaty, the inspectors may investigate any nuclear activity, facility or material in the country.

Inspectors had asked to see the site in the Kalahari where SA was alleged to have tested a nuclear device, as well as "Building 5000" at Pelindaba, he said, adding they were satisfied that no nuclear activities had been carried out at these sites in the past 10 to 15 years.

De Villiers said the Pelindaba building had been used for nuclear experiments in the late '70s when testing was being done for a proposed nuclear power station. But the project had been abandoned because of a lack of money.

He said information on the amount of SA's nuclear material was not publicly available, but the "nuclear weapons states"—the UK, US and Russia—were fully informed of SA's situation.

He said it would not make sense for SA to sign the non-proliferation treaty and to try to maintain a clandestine nuclear agenda. It was government's policy to support the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free zone in Africa and SA had no intention of manufacturing nuclear arms, nor did it have any, De Villiers said.

The ANC said it had long been opposed to the building, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons. Niehaus said control of nuclear facilities would be taken up at an early opportunity by an interim government. The ANC called on government to admit to the full extent of its nuclear weapons programme and weapons grade uranium stockpile.

Minister Denies IFP Talks Exclusion Threat*MB2312050692 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1819 GMT 22 Dec 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by SA Communication Service: "Media Release by Roelf Meyer, Constitutional Development and Communications Minister"—in Afrikaans]

The South African media has reported that I threatened the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] with exclusion from the negotiations process. These reports are false. I specifically did not say: "IFP leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, must reenter negotiations or face the risk of being excluded, SA's [South Africa] chief negotiator said here (Washington)." [preceding sentence in English] as reported yesterday.

Also, not at any stage did I refer to IFP's constitutional proposals as "quasi-autonomy." I did not use that expression at all. In actual fact I made it quite clear that the government's proposals for power sharing boils down to a federal model for South Africa. I discussed this in detail. Nevertheless, the government's proposal is that consensus must first be reached on a national level on the contents of a regional dispensation for South Africa. I emphasized that the IFP's constitutional proposal should be placed before the envisaged multiparty negotiations forum.

Furthermore, I placed much emphasis on the fact that the IFP is not a surrogate of the South African Government—a view unfortunately still believed in the U.S.A. That is why I specifically emphasized that the government and the IFP were not hand in glove with each other.

The reason for my lecture in Washington was to give a group of American opinion-makers a factual summary about the current position of constitutional negotiations in South Africa. By misinterpretations and incomplete excerpts, the local media unfortunately created an inaccurate rendering of what I actually said during the lecture.

Overhasty conclusions by the IFP leadership, based on these faulty reports, is regrettable. Issued by the Ministry of Constitutional Development and of Communication. Pretoria, 22 December 1992

Purge Causes 'Crisis' in Military Intelligence

*MB2212153692 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
22 Dec 92 pp 1, 3*

[Report by Jacques Pauw and Esther Waugh: "Purge Creates Intelligence Crisis"]

[Text] The SA Defence Force [SADF] purge has axed the entire top structure of Army Intelligence (AI) and wiped out the second command layer of Military Intelligence (MI).

Military sources told THE STAR that the compulsory retirements and suspensions had caught them by surprise and caused a crisis in the SADF's military intelligence establishment.

And Defence Minister Gene Louw said yesterday that more defence force members could be identified in the continuing investigation by SADF second-in-command Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn and the Goldstone Commission into the SADF's four intelligence branches.

In a bold move, President de Klerk announced on Saturday [19 December] that 16 SADF members, including two generals and four brigadiers, would go on immediate compulsory pension while seven others would go on immediate compulsory leave.

The names of the 23 officers identified in the preliminary probe have not yet been publicly announced because, in some cases, their officers commanding were still trying to reach them. In addition to the other SADF security arms, it is understood that MI has more than 1,000 members.

However, De Klerk said the names would hopefully be made public before the end of the month.

SADF spokesmen would not confirm the names which have surfaced, but it is understood that those who have been pensioned off have been given their regular retirement packages.

The chief of AI, Major-General Hennie Roux, and his second-in-command, Brigadier Ferdi van Wyk, have been put on immediate retirement.

The director of AI, Brigadier Oos van der Merwe, recently took early retirement but he was not implicated in the purge.

A senior officer serving directly under Van Wyk—Colonel Corrie van Rensburg—was earlier this month suddenly transferred from AI to Wits [Witwatersrand] Command.

MI chief Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen has been left without a second-in-command after the sudden purge.

His deputy, Major-General Chris Thirion, was placed on compulsory retirement.

Military sources said Thirion enjoyed widespread support and respect in MI, and his retirement has caused unhappiness in MI ranks.

They said he was not opposed to the Government's reform policies and was one of the few MI officers to go through the ranks in the intelligence arm of the SADF.

They said the divisions within MI could not simply be drawn along anti- and pro-reform lines. There were cases of anti-reform members supporting pro-reform seniors because of personal loyalty.

Sources labelled the purge as "damage control" by De Klerk, saying it was unlikely that the very top structure of the SADF would be axed.

Democratic Party defence spokesman Lieutenant-General Bob Rogers said it could be that those placed on compulsory pension were SADF members who did not support the Government's reform programme—a move similar to the retirement of SAP [South African Police] generals earlier this year.

SADF members put on compulsory leave could have been actively involved in activities against the Government's policies and could possibly face charges pending the completion of Steyn's investigation.

ANC Urges PAC To Clarify APLA's Status

MB2312095192 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Dec 92 p 1

[By Ray Hartley]

[Text] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] should urgently clarify the status of its armed wing APLA [African People's Liberation Army], ANC [African National Congress] spokesman Carl Niehaus said yesterday.

In the interests of peace, he said, the organisation should put an end to the "very confusing statements" from senior officials on its activities.

PAC leaders have distanced themselves from and cautiously condemned the recent attacks claimed by APLA. PAC deputy president Dikgang Moseneke is also believed to have resigned because he could not support the APLA activities.

Niehaus said he found it "quite astonishing that the political leadership of the PAC has not got control over APLA" against the background of continuing attacks on civilians. These attacks were "strongly condemned" by the ANC.

"The people of SA need to realise that we need to find ways to work against violence and for political tolerance," he said.

He said the ANC was opposed to attacks by APLA and by right-wing extremists.

It found, however, that government was allocating disproportionate energy to the alleged APLA killings while black deaths were given less priority.

Transkei leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa called on the PAC yesterday to reenter talks with the SA government to begin to defuse the tensions surrounding claimed APLA killings.

Holomisa said the PAC, although having linked itself to the King William's Town and Queenstown attacks, had not claimed responsibility for killings on Transkei roads in the Queenstown area.

"I wouldn't like to join the war of words between the ANC and PAC," he said.

Niehaus said the ANC continued to believe a major security drive against APLA would not in itself solve the problem. He stressed there was no evidence APLA was responsible for the attacks.

Transkei Leader Urges Indaba on AWB Deployment

MB2312110992 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0941 GMT 23 Dec 92

[Text] Umtata Dec 23 SAPA—Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa has called for an indaba [meeting] to address the deployment of Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB) members along its borders with South Africa.

He said in a statement on Wednesday the presence of the "fanatic racist right-wing army" was a hindrance to free movement between Transkei and South African towns on his country's borders.

"It also unnecessarily heightens tensions across the racial divide as blacks are no longer prepared to succumb to the threats and harassment by the white right-wing lunatic fringe."

Gen Holomisa proposed that the indaba, to be held "very early next year", should be attended by the Transkeian, South African and Ciskeian governments, the Democratic Party, leaders of all regional political organisations, farmers, traditional leaders, civic associations and chambers of business and industry.

Among the issues to be discussed would be the restoration of economic activity, law and order, and ways and means of boosting investor confidence.

"This step will effectively halt the concerted endeavours of the white right-wing to create a martial atmosphere, instil panic and fear and reinforce perceptions of the breakdown of law and order.

"The AWB desperately tries to revive racist tendencies and bigotry by cashing in on the fears of some whites for the impending profound constitutional changes," Gen Holomisa said.

Community Threatens 'Anarchy' Over Killings

MB2212152492 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1427 GMT 22 Dec 92

[By Erna van Wyk]

[Text] Ficksburg Dec 22 SAPA—An angry and militant eastern Orange Free State border farming community on Tuesday [22 December] threatened anarchy unless the government upgraded security in the area.

At a meeting arranged after a spate of attacks in the area, the latest of which claimed the life of teenager Leone Pretorius, farmers heckled and jeered three cabinet ministers.

Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel on Tuesday announced extensive security measures in the area including the declaration of unrest areas along the eastern Cape and eastern Free State border regions, and an increase in the number of security force members present in the area.

He also announced that three suspects had been arrested in connection with an attack which claimed the lives of Theunissen farmer Koos Ward and his daughter Ammie.

Also at the meeting were Deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee who earlier called on the farming community to remain calm and to co-operate with security forces.

OFS Agricultural Union President Dr. Piet Gouws described the declaration of unrest areas as "toothless" and said if the government failed to take action, the farmers would.

He said the attacks were openly racist and intended to drive farmers off their farms. The intention was to redistribute the land through robbery and looting.

According to Dr. Gouws the Pan Africanist Congress' military wing, the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA], and the African National Congress [ANC] were indirectly or directly to blame for the "hate campaign against whites".

He said the Transkei and Lesotho Governments should accept responsibility for the attacks and warned of the possibility of cross-border raids.

Dr. Gouws proposed "witchhunts" into neighbouring countries to wipe out "terrorists" and suggested raids on local squatter camps.

Farmers vowed resistance and called for death sentences to be restored and for APLA bases to be destroyed in

neighbouring countries. A call was also made on the government to issue farmers with semi-automatic weapons.

Mr. Coetsee expressed himself in favour of the death penalty.

The meeting suggested that the government place an ultimatum before the ANC according to which they suspend negotiations unless elements in the organisation ceased the hate campaign against whites.

At one stage prominent Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement; AWB] member Eddie von Maltitz threatened to throw an egg at the three ministers, but refrained from doing so.

Another AWB commando member, Alex Cruywagen, said it had become difficult to rein in the angry farmers.

One farmer proposed that the unemployed in the eastern border Free State/Lesotho area form a security unit.

Kriel Says Legal To Carry Arms in Unrest Areas

MB2212143192 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Text] At a meeting in Ficksburg the minister of law and order, Mr. Hernus Kriel, said it would be legal to carry arms in those areas of the [Orange] Free State declared unrest areas.

Mr. Kriel said the government was deeply upset and concerned about the situation in the country. He said another 100 policemen had been sent to the eastern Free State today and that horse patrols, helicopters, and town patrols would be employed to maintain security in the region. It's reported from Ficksburg that many farmers are threatening to take the law into their own hands. Several farmers have made an appeal for security forces to engage in hot pursuits over South Africa's borders.

The chairman of the security committee of the Free State Agricultural Union, Mr. Faan Malherbe, said that unless the government took appropriate action farmers would have to be mobilized.

AZAPO President Issues Christmas Message

MB2312110692 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934 GMT 23 Dec 92

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization]: "Christmas message 1992 from the president of AZAPO, Prof. Itumeleng Mosala"]

[Text] This is the third Christmas since the beginning of the release of political prisoners and the subsequent unbanning of black liberation movements.

In other words, it is the third Christmas since the South African apartheid regime declared their supposed commitment to peace. Many people welcomed this declaration of intent, including ourselves in AZAPO [Azanian

People's Organization]. We nevertheless refused, right from the beginning, to be deceived by the mere words and symbolic action of De Klerk. For, in keeping with all dictatorships throughout history the white minority dictatorship has "healed the wound of our people lightly, saying peace, peace where there is no peace". Our people and country have seen nothing but violence, destruction and further dispossession and disempowerment as a result of the sell-out package of negotiations which de klerk is insisting upon.

On behalf of AZAPO I call on the people of Azania, especially the black majority to take peace seriously. There is only one way to do so. It is by struggling for justice. Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] collapsed because the white minority regime seeks to bring about peace without justice. Peace is the result of justice and not the other way round. Only justice will end violence. Only justice will transform our townships from the human dumping grounds that they are into thriving, habitable social communes. Reformist structures and processes like Codesa, bilateral talks, power sharing between self-appointed parties cannot and will not eradicate white supremacy.

Christmas is a time of peace, real peace not false peace. It is a time of the kind of peace that is grounded in justice. AZAPO wishes all Azanians a time of peace for themselves and a time of recommitment to transformative peace which is a result of justice. All Azanians, black and white, women and men, young and old, must pray this Christmas for the peace that can save our country, save our economy, and save our struggle for justice. God bless us and our land.

TPA Begins High Priority Building Project

MB2312110792 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0925 GMT 23 Dec 92

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 23 SAPA—The Transvaal Provincial Administration (TPA) has begun a more than R[Rand]6.7-million project to proclaim high-priority accommodation for existing communities and squatters on the Witwatersrand.

Announcing this on Wednesday, TPA MEC [member of the Executive Committee] for Physical Planning and Development John Mavuso said development would involve Zonkizizwe, Doornkop, Ivory Park, Poortje, Ipumelelo and Orange Farm, including Drieziek and Starford.

The first phase, at a cost of R3.2 million, would start "immediately" and should be completed by March, 1993 he said, while the second phase would require a further R3.53 million in the 1992-93 financial year. About 78,000 sites would be involved.

"The urgency of the development and settlement did not allow for the total town establishment process to be completed at the time of settlement. Various degrees of progress have been made in this respect.

"An urgent need to grant ownership to the communities within the townships has now made it a matter of high priority that the township establishment process be continued and completed up to proclamation," Mr Mavuso said.

Eskom, Congo Reach Agreement on Electricity Grid

MB2212160992 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Text] A cooperation and technical assistance agreement has been negotiated between Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] and the Congo. Eskom announced today that the agreement between the Congolese Government, the country's electricity authority, and Eskom is expected to be signed early in the new year.

The cooperation agreement includes training of staff, technical investigations into Congo's electricity system, and local and urban electrification. The agreement follows Eskom Chief Executive Dr. Ian McRea's recent visit to the Congo. Dr. McRea is scheduled to meet with government representatives of Uganda and Egypt within the first few months of next year.

The Congo is the 17th country to open its doors to Eskom.

CSS Releases 1991 Census Figures

MB1012191892 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1829 GMT 10 Dec 92

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 10 SAPA—South Africa's burgeoning population, including the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states, exceeded the 37.5 million mark in 1991, according to a census conducted in March last year.

The Central Statistical Service [CSS], which released the findings of its population census on Thursday, said 37,737,620 people resided in the five regions comprising South Africa, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

In a racial breakdown of the population, the census found there were 5,068,110 whites, 3,285,718 so-called coloureds, 21,646,471 blacks and 986,620 Asians in South Africa. The TBVC states had an approximate population of 6,750,620.

It estimated that 37.5 percent of the total population was economically active in 1991. The census defines as "economically active" anyone working or unemployed but looking for work.

Of the economically active population, 18.25 percent were unemployed.

The census put the unemployment figure at 2.1 million, the breakdown showing 95,000 whites, 229,000 coloureds, 48,000 Asians and 1.746 million blacks to be out of work.

Figures for economically active women had increased substantially since 1960, the census found.

From 1960 to 1991, the proportion of economically active white women increased from 19 percent to 36.7 percent, the proportion of coloured women increased by half, and the proportion of black women more or less doubled since 1960.

While one in every 20 Asian women were economically active in 1960, about one in four were active in 1991.

The census showed the proportion of the population who were self-employed had almost doubled since 1980.

"For the coloured and black population this proportion has more than doubled since 1980 while for whites and Asians it increased by 71.9 percent and 97.2 percent respectively."

Of the people who stated their income, it was found that most whites (38.6 percent) and Asians (40.1 percent) fell in the income group of R[and]10,000 to R29,999 a year. Against this most coloureds (28.4 percent) and blacks (32.8 percent) fell in the annual income group of R1,000 to R2,999 a year.

A suprisingly high figure of 49.1 percent of all people of seven years of age or older indicated they could speak, read and write English.

For the population as a whole the proportion of people in possession of a standard six or higher level of education increased from 32.6 percent in 1985 to 37.4 in 1991.

The proportion of black people in possession of a degree had almost trebled since 1985, while the proportion for coloureds doubled, for Asians increased by half and for whites by a quarter.

With regard to types of homes, it was found 48 percent of South Africans lived in houses, 24 percent in huts and nine percent in shacks.

The census also found an increase in the number of whites living together without being lawfully married, and an increase in the number of divorces in the white community.

About 87.4 percent more whites lived together in 1991 than in 1980 and there had been an increase of about 700 percent since 1970.

About two percent of the white population lived together as opposed to 47.6 percent who were married, it said.

The number of divorced whites had increased from one percent of the population in 1970 to four percent in 1991.

The figures made available by the CSS are contained in two of 26 reports on census 91. The remaining 24 reports are to be released before the end of the year.

Malawi Opposition Leader on Malawi Government

MB2212192692 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1853 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 22 SAPA—Recently released Malawian opposition leader Machipisa Munthali on Tuesday [22 December] accused the Malawian Government of not being serious about holding a referendum.

He said government ministers and officials had started a campaign against the concept of multiparty politics while denying the opposition access to the population to explain the merits of the concept.

Mr. Munthali said in a statement issued in Johannesburg that for a referendum to be meaningful, certain demands had to be met. These included:

- international monitors;
- all groups be allowed access to the media;
- suspension of laws suppressing freedom of speech and association;
- unconditional release of all political prisoners;
- Malawi Young Pioneers and Youth League be confined to bases during voting.

Mr. Munthali thanked those donors who had decided to withhold development aid to Malawi.

He also called on the South African financial institutions to stop the granting of loans to the Malawian Government until there was democracy in that country.

*** Farmers Aid SADF Against Lesotho Plunderers**

93AF0175B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 16 Oct 92 p 11

[Article: "East Free State Farmers Want To Shoot at These Terrorists on Lesotho Border"]

[Text] Bloemfontein: The East Free State border problem is now an international crisis. The border between South Africa and Lesotho is now being openly transgressed by terrorists, and if a permanent solution is not swiftly found, nothing else remains but for owners of farms along the border to fire at random at the trespassers, say farmers.

With the threat of famine in Lesotho on the other side of the dried-up Caledon River, East Free State border farmers say that attacks on farms, plundering of border fences, and trespassing on grazing lands are increasing daily, while it is obvious that neither the farmers nor the government can repair the vandalized border fences.

At the second monthly meeting of border farmers and army representatives here, Lee-Anne Mitchell, a border farm wife, said that the attack on Ted Middleton, 63, and his wife Ruth, at their farm, "Killarney," was

nothing more nor less than terrorism. "This is an international crisis; an international border is being transgressed. What is now to be done? We want to have a permanent solution."

Most of the approximately 60 farmers who attended the meeting were unanimous in saying that talk helps no longer. Bruce Weyer said that on his farm, "Jiel Mollap," the border fence had been cut through in 40 places. The Department of Public Works repaired the fence, after which it was cut through in 80 more places. No one wants to live on that farm any longer. Both whites and blacks are being attacked. He said that the process whereby a farmer repairs the fences himself and then requests compensation from the Department of Public Works is tedious, and farmers cannot continue to afford to spend the time on it.

He himself is prepared to pay the salary of army personnel who can garrison the border between his farm and Lesotho on a permanent basis.

Ben Swanepoel, regional representative of the Department of Public Works in the Free State, said that the only solution is one that is "political" in nature.

"The government cannot be repairing the same fence over and over and thus pumping money into a bottomless pit. The farmers must understand, however, that we stand on the same side of the wire," said Mr. Swanepoel.

"But there is no more wire," replied Mr. Weyer.

Lt. Hein Coetzer, spokesman for the army base at Fouriesburg, said that 90 percent of the army's recent success with border transgressors from Lesotho is directly attributable to the help of farmers. Manpower is a great problem, however, but the army, the farmers and the police must work together.

Ted Middleton expressed his thanks to the army and the police at the meeting for the promptness with which they had come to his aid after the attack on his farm.

*** AWB Aids Farmers in Patrolling Border Areas**

93AF0175E Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 26 Oct 92 p 4

[Article: "AWB (Afrikaner Sentinel Movement) Patrols Monitor Border Regions Between Free State and Lesotho"; quotation marks as published]

[Text] Bloemfontein: The Afrikaner Sentinel Movement (AWB) will be deployed in the future at "crisis points" in South Africa in order to monitor the situation in those regions. Accordingly, AWB patrols were operating last weekend along the border between Lesotho and the Free State," said Alec Cruywagen, "Assistant Commander General" and spokesman for the Southern Command Post.

BEELD was invited to visit a base near Clocolan, where some hundred members had assembled.

That action is similar to the one in East Cape Province along the Transkei border. Patrols will also begin to function shortly in Natal, he said.

AWB members deployed last weekend with horses, motorcycles and four-wheeled vehicles near Ficksburg, Clocolan, and Wepener "in order to combat crime in that region."

Over the next 10 days, some 2,000 people will participate in the patrols and monitoring actions.

According to Mr. Cruywagen, some of the border farmers in the Free State asked for help after crime had radically increased there. Farmers complained that foreigners were harassing their farms, huge numbers of cattle were being stolen, and attacks on farms had become more and more numerous.

On Friday evening, talks were held with farmers, and problem areas were designated. Thereafter, farmers "opened up" their land to the AWB forces.

Some 50 km of land along the border near Clocolan is being monitored. The AWB does not want to take over the work of the police. The police will be informed of trespassers. The AWB is trying to ensure by its actions that border regions do not become depopulated, said Mr. Cruywagen.

The AWB and farmers are financing this operation. Farmers in the surrounding area, have donated fuel, food, and sheep. A "Village Group" is also assisting the AWB.

Mr. Cruywagen said that although for the time being the patrols are only planned for the next 10 days, the AWB will maintain a presence in the area, so that farmers can farm in peace.

At the time of BEELD's visit, armed sentinels were guarding the base near Clocolan, a farmhouse. It was fenced in with security wire. AWB members from as far away as Durban, Richardsbaai, and Pretoria were represented.

Members of the Iron Guard, the AWB training unit, were working with new recruits and evaluating them for the task that lay before them. Members were thereafter assigned to those jobs that they could best perform.

Trained women of the AWB, the Red Falcons, helped out on the base. Some of the women demonstrated their skills with weapons and conducted certain battle drills.

* Farmers 'Betrayed' Over Lebowa Land Transfer

93AF0175F Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT* in Afrikaans
30 Oct 92 p 9

[Article: "South Africa Plans the Downfall of White Farmers"]

[Text] The South African Government has shown for the hundredth time that any promises made to farmers must

be taken with a whole bag of salt, and that it is actively collaborating in the downfall of the South African farmer.

In spite of promises to the contrary and assurances to organized agriculture that it would be consulted in the decisionmaking process, the authorities signed away more than 380,000 hectares of South Africa Development Trust (SADT) land to Lebowa.

The Transvaal Agricultural Union expressed its shock and displeasure with this decision and said that it is most disappointed, inasmuch as this initiative was taken after Assistant Minister Scheepers had agreed that input from the Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) would be taken into account.

"It is clear that the assistant minister made fools of organized agriculture on this occasion," said the press statement.

The TAU accuses the authority further of a breach of faith against the farmers of Transvaal because the promises of compensatory land have not yet been fulfilled.

We understood that the authorities agreed that, if land were signed away to blacks, an amount of land would revert to white farmers.

The TAU suspects that this step was taken from a political motive, in line with the government policy always to pacify blacks.

Furthermore, the TAU predicts that the signing over of the land will lead to the disadvantage of the white neighbors. Experience has taught that such a giveaway goes hand in hand with squatting and an increase in the crime rate. Furthermore, it is now clear that white farmers will never get their land back.

The SADT properties consist of land that was purchased by the government or that was expropriated but has still not been allotted to anyone. The land was then signed over to the SADT to administer and develop until such time as the government allotted it.

* CP Threats Criticized for Instigating Violence

93AF0178A Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans
27 Oct 92 p 11

[Article by Thinus Prinsloo: "Just a Solution for Violence"]

[Text] South Africa is sinking deeper into the morass of violence. This past weekend alone, the number of deaths in Natal was 33. Since yesterday, the National Peace Committee has been holding a rural council in Eastern Transvaal to hold a wake, so to speak, for the peace attempt. Among other things, they will take another look at the role of political leaders. Thinus Prinsloo makes a report.

Attorney Chris Fisser, NP [National Party] representative in the National Peace Secretariat, said that the NP has been warning for a long time that statements made by Dr. Treurnicht and the CP [Conservative Party] might encourage others to violence.

"The NP's warnings in this regard have always been dismissed as politicizing. Here is the first palpable proof that we were right with our warning."

"We are seriously concerned that the future will bring even more proof that we were right. Dr. Treurnicht, and especially Dr. Pieter Mulder with his recent allusion to the Irish Republican Army, are always running the risk of encouraging some of their supporters."

"The Peace Treaty and the related behavior code for political parties sets valuable guidelines, which the statements of political leaders must follow. The CP's horror of committing itself to peace is also clearly demonstrated by its refusal to sign the Peace Treaty."

"History will yet teach that during a time of major challenge for the Afrikaners, Dr. Treurnicht and the CP have done the Afrikaner people a serious disservice."

"There is plenty of authoritative proof that the major reason for the violence in South Africa is the unsavory struggle between Inkatha and the ANC [African National Congress]. If these parties are really committed to democracy, then it is time for the South African community to begin demanding that they prove their commitment to peace," stated attorney Fisser.

It was said yesterday in political circles that if political leaders are not going to take control, then there will be no chance for South Africa to escape the circle of violence.

In his opening address at the time of the short meeting of Parliament, President De Klerk stressed the importance of strong leadership in this regard. He said that inflammatory speeches and propaganda must come to an end. Every leader must assist in creating a climate of tolerance.

* Statistics of New Identity Documents Issued

93AF0175C Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
23 Oct 92 p 10

[Article: "Blacks Numbering 9.3 Million Can Already Vote"]

[Text] Altogether 9.3 million of the 12 million potential black voters in South Africa already have new identification documents and will be able to go and vote in any upcoming election.

The Department of Internal Affairs has revealed that 15 million South Africans will now be able to go and vote. They consist of 9.3 million black voters, 3.3 million white voters, 1.8 million Colored voters and 600,000 Indian voters.

These figures do not include the inhabitants of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, and Venda. There are 20.8 million potential voters in South Africa if the inhabitants of those regions—with or without identification documents—are included in the potential number of voters in South Africa.

* Black-White Conflict on Land Reapportionment

93AF0239B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
11 Nov 92 p 11

[Article by agricultural correspondent Wiida Fourie: "Artificial Reapportionment of Land Is Out!"]

[Text] Is there room in South Africa for the commercial farmer (mostly white) and the subsistence farmer (mostly black) on the same piece of land? The argument used in agricultural circles is that the commercial farmer must provide food for all of South Africa. How could he give up part of his land to a subsistence farmer who is not even able to provide for his own needs? Wiida Fourie, agricultural correspondent, reports.

"Over the last few decades, the agriculture sector in this country has worked totally and completely to the advantage of the 60,000 white farmers alone."

"If we want stability and we want to fill the stomachs of the hungry people, then we must give as many people as possible as quickly as possible their own piece of land so that they will be able to feed their own families."

These words were from Mr. Derek Hanekom from the ANC's [African National Congress] agriculture desk, speaking on the question of subsistence and commercial farmers.

"Every year organized agriculture boasts of the surplus it has produced. But why was there still poverty and malnutrition and starvation if the country had so much food?" the ANC wanted to know.

"NO," said the South African Agricultural Union (SALU), "some people have the naive view that by simply giving people land, all their problems will be solved. Agriculture cannot provide a haven for so many people overnight."

"Because of the country's fickle climate and marketing problems, people would simply be thrown into deeper misery if they ended up on a small piece of land without the necessary support," said Mr. Hans van der Merwe, assistant director of SALU.

"The problem is that political movements do not consider land to be a production factor but rather a possession."

There is an essential difference between making land available for housing and the settling of subsistence farmers on agricultural land.

"There is currently a substantial hunger for land in the country, which must be satisfied through a meaningful housing program and not only through making agricultural land available."

From the ANC camp, Mr. Hanekom vehemently denied that the organization does not see land as a significant production factor and just wants to "grab" the land from the whites.

"If the ANC were planning to 'grab' the farmers' land and distribute it among the peasants, we would not have taken all the trouble to establish a court for land demands."

"We believe that land should be chosen for the best possible goal, either agriculture, industry or housing. However, land can also be abused, even if it is used for so-called production goals."

"How long have white farmers been subsidized to produce low potential crops at a loss on the land?"

"We believe that all possible steps must be taken to ensure that agriculture remains productive. However, it is unnecessary to pursue production for South Africa at any cost."

"I do not believe that we should produce a surplus of everything. Some of our neighboring countries, for example, have certain climatological advantages. If they can produce more corn at a lower price, then we should import it and not produce it ourselves at a subsidized loss."

"Land is a limited and valuable resource. However, it is a national asset and not something to be used to the advantage of a few white farmers only," stated Mr. Hanekom.

However, organized agriculture cannot deny that the years of apartheid did not give black farmers much, if any, chance. In a new allocation, they will have to be compensated one way or another.

However, SALU is cautious in talking about "corrective action" in agriculture.

"We do not care for the words corrective action. We believe that much more can be accomplished with the concept agricultural development," said Mr. Van der Merwe.

"It has been proven worldwide that corrective actions usually only satisfy the politicians and never lead to an economic solution."

SALU has no objections to admitting black commercial farmers into their structure. "After all, there is nothing in our constitution that refers to the skin color of a farmer. As a federal agricultural organization, SALU's goal is to maintain a central body, which is representative of all commercial agricultural interests in South Africa."

However, the definition of a "commercial agricultural producer" excludes the majority of the subsistence farmers.

A commercial agricultural producer is defined as a person who remains in South Africa, who produces agricultural products for marketing with an aim to making a profit and subject to the acceptance of normal financial risks, and who as such is recognized by SALU's subsidiary or local organizations of organized agriculture.

That definition is an important reason why the National African Farmers' Union (NAFU) is not affiliated with bodies such as SALU.

"Prior to our organization in 1991 we tried to join SALU. However, this was impossible because of their constitution," said Mr. Stephen Mokoena, secretary of NAFU.

"One can basically understand this. SALU talks about international markets while we are still involved in bread and butter issues. However, now we are maintaining a very good relationship with them."

A NAFU delegation recently met for the first time with Dr. Kraai van Niekerk, minister of agriculture and agricultural development.

NAFU is an independent body with a membership of 5,000 subsistence farmers and peasants in the national and independent states. Its goal is to train the farmers to be able to produce for a market.

SALU believes that there is more than enough land to settle people on. There is, for example, the 1.25 million hectares of land in the South African Development Trust. Existing agricultural land in the self-governing regions could be better developed.

SALU makes it clear that it will not tolerate any reapportionment or confiscation of existing "white" land.

"We are opposed to existing farmers being separated from their land to make room for subsistence farmers. The buying and selling of private land must be determined by the market, based on free market principles. We are not interested in the artificial reapportionment of land," said Mr. Van der Merwe.

National land should not be distributed just like that either. Here the proposals of SALU and the ANC on a court for land demands coincide.

"The mechanism created by the state to handle the whole issue of land affairs, the Advisory Committee for Land Allocation, does not work according to legal principles. They can investigate any matter and primarily make political decisions. There should be clear standards and guidelines according to which they should work. Things could go wrong if only political decisions are made."

"We are asking that a legal process be established and that the state must cease to distribute land."

*** Northern Cape Viewed as Viable Afrikaner State**

93AF0239A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
11 Nov 92 p 11

[Article by Gallie van Rensburg: "Rightwingers Still Agonizing Over an Afrikaner Nation State"]

[Text] Since the middle of last year, discussions on the possibility of an Afrikaner nation state have been characterized less by the question of whether an Afrikaner nation state is necessary, than by where such a state should be started and how this should occur.

This is the opinion of Professor Andries Raath, committee member of the Afrikaner Freedom Foundation (AFSTIG).

Last week, during a SABRA [South African Bureau of Racial Affairs] conference, AFSTIG and another right-wing organization, the People's Unity Committee (VEKOM), once again agonized over the question of what territory would be best suited for a nation state.

VEKOM's nation state, Boer Afrikanerland (A), is a fertile region with high levels of rainfall in the north-eastern part of the country. To a large extent this region has also been accepted by the Afrikaner People's Union as its nation state.

AFSTIG wants to establish its nation state, Orange (C), in the sparsely populated and arid Northwestern Cape.

Last weekend, representatives of the right-wing organizations tried to sell their nation states to the conference.

Using many slides and a set of figures, Mr. Koos Reyneke, an architect, and Mr. Neil de Beer, an engineer, outlined the positive points of VEKOM's Boer Afrikanerland.

Mr Reyneke stated that the area covers only 17 percent of the country. Approximately 2.4 million whites, 2 million of whom are Afrikaners, live in that area.

Eight percent of those voting against the referendum live there and 80 percent of the CP [Conservative Party]'s voting districts are located there.

However, about 2.1 million "foreigners"—primarily blacks—also live there.

For the sake of convenience, a large part of the Witwatersrand and the gold mine region up to Welkom has been "cut out" (B) of the Boer Afrikanerland. That lobe has millions of inhabitants.

The success of the Boer Afrikanerland will depend largely on what part of the B zone will have to be "given up." Zone B will also have to absorb "foreigners" from Boer Afrikanerland, said Mr. Reyneke.

Mr. De Beer said that Johannesburg will be the attraction that will draw foreigners from the nation state.

This in turn will open up job opportunities in the nation state for "fellow citizens" of Azania/RSA [Republic of South Africa] to leave what for them has become a foreign country.

Moreover, with an "economically driven exchange process," foreigners will be inclined to accept the first job that presents itself in Azania. Culturally and politically, foreigners will feel much more at home in Azania.

He showed slides of rainfall, drainage basins, and agricultural production and reached the conclusion that the area would be able to support a population of up to 8 million.

The average rainfall for the region is 600 millimeters per year, compared to 500 millimeters per year for the remainder of the country.

Other plus points presented by Mr. De Beer are the 6 million hectares in agricultural land, 2 million hectares in forestry land, and numerous minerals, which will turn this into an industrial area "par excellence."

There are also six cities, two international airports, 13 other airports, seven arms factories, cheap energy, roads, railroads, schools, universities, and adequate medical facilities. Richards Bay could be the export harbor.

The nation state would also be easy to defend, he said. For every square kilometer there are four able-bodied men to defend it, compared to Azania, which has only two men per square kilometer.

However, Professor Raath from AFSTIG quickly poured cold water on VEKOM's plans.

In the long run, an already existing economy exposed to black labor, political tension, labor unrest, and ethnic tension cannot offer a lasting solution to the freedom needs of the Afrikaners.

To want to establish an Afrikaner nation state under such circumstances is simply a pipe dream.

He said that artificial experimentation with figures to determine the number of whites in a region and how many of them are conservative, "would precisely sink the premise of Afrikanership."

"Those who these days would still use white figures to identify the territory for an Afrikaner nation state, discredit the idea of an Afrikaner nation state as such."

An Afrikaner nation state will have to be occupied anew by nation state Afrikaners.

Professor Raath stated that in all respects the nation state territory in the Northwestern Cape is a laudable proposal.

There is no changeable frontier line, no division of the fatherland and no monopolizing of the economic and other infrastructures of the country.

Mr. Dirk Viljoen from AFSTIG said that in the beginning, the relationship between the number of Afrikaners and non-Afrikaners is important. What is more important, however, is the absolute numbers in the region.

The larger the number of non-Afrikaners in the region, the more the economy is based on foreign labor.

The failure of separate development is a good illustration that it is not easy to get rid of foreign labor.

He said that the area has a relatively weak economy. But for AFSTIG this means a low number of workers, and consequently low numbers of foreign labor.

* Broederbond Reexamines Role, Membership

93AF0181A Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in English 30 Oct 92 pp 9-10

[Excerpt of interview with Broederbond chief Pieter de Lange, by Frederik van Zyl Slabbert; italicized words as published]

[Text] [Slabbert] Power has been good to the Afrikaner. He has been in control of the state for decades. How will he survive without power in our country?

[Lange] But he will still be part of political power. You cannot exclude the Afrikaner from the political process in this country. He will have a fairly strong economic base from which to move. Most important, essentially he will have skills and knowledge from which he will be working. He is an educated person today.

[Slabbert] You have touched a valid issue, the question of the cultural heritage of the Afrikaner which enables him, irrespective of power, to survive. Will you agree that within Afrikaner ranks the major debate between *verlig* and *verkramp* in the sixties was not so much who was a super-Afrikaner and who was not a super-Afrikaner. The debate was essentially about competing strategies for Afrikaner survival.

[Lange] That is so, and that is so to this day. In a somewhat broader context of *verlig* and *verkramp*, the experience of the changing situation, demographic and economic changes, and economic interdependence—with all this people felt what was obtaining at that time politically, was not sufficient for the future. It did not accommodate all the aspirations that were and are present in our society.

Many people tried, when experiencing change and being forced into change, in the first phase, first to ignore the fact of change. To this day people are ignoring certain facts of change. I come across people switching off the TV when violence is shown.

The second phase is when people enter into resistance to change. There are still groups, both black and white, who resist change.

Thirdly you start looking at the options. That, by and large, is the phase in which we are now. These options range from *verlig* and *verkramp*, if you wish, from Volkstaters to those who wish to leave the country, with everything in between.

[Slabbert] The establishment Afrikaner has become accustomed to have easy access to the state. Most of the heads of state departments are Afrikaners. Ninety nine percent of those in the cabinet are Afrikaners or Afrikaans speaking. To what extent do you think the Afrikaner's perception of his own identity is very closely linked to the use of power and being in charge? When you talk of changing, it is going to be a traumatic experience, this loss of that power?

[Lange] You find in almost every sphere of Afrikaner life a repositioning to exactly this. The question has been asked: How do we position ourselves, what do we have to change to be able to cope with the new situation? At best the state will be neutral with regard to different cultural group interests. I do not know of a single Afrikaner organisation, political grouping, cultural organisation, whatever, which is not looking at this very closely.

[Slabbert] Let us look at symbols like *Die Stem*. It is essentially an Afrikaner volkslied. But it is also the anthem of South Africa. How do you see us resolving the problem of competing symbols of solidarity and loyalty in the new South Africa?

[Lange] There is no doubt that the symbol that is very strongly aligned or connected to a single group within society cannot be the national symbol. Therefore it might still continue to be close to the heart of the Afrikaner. But certainly *Die Stem* will not suffice as a national anthem for a South Africa where everybody has access to political power.

[Slabbert] So we are in a process where we are forging new symbols of identity?

[Lange] Indeed. Coming back to the question of the survival of the Afrikaner: The question of the survival of the Afrikaner in the future as a cultural group is a question that is not restricted to Afrikaner survival, but to the survival of the many entities in this country. There are many cultural groups.

[Slabbert] Thus the dilemma facing the Afrikaner as a majority is also the dilemma facing the many other minorities...

[Lange] Let me use a simile to express it. If I look at South Africa I am thinking of it as my hand, but there is a big area of communality. But the communality means nothing unless the constituent members, in this case my fingers, are not all healthy. You hurt one of these fingers and you see what is left of your grasp. And we have to grasp the future as a society in all our diversity. And with

our terrible need for communality certainly the symbols have to denote the communality, give expression to our being a South Africa. I do not see how I can be a good South African without being a good Afrikaner.

[Slabbert] One is not a denial of the other.

[Lange] No, and being a good South African would mean being a good Zulu or a good Xhosa or whatever.

[Slabbert] Can you see a category of people regarding themselves as South Africans without strong ethnic loyalties?

[Lange] That is possible. Obviously there are additional categories to ethnic ones. One is being a South African as a South African. Perhaps sometime in the future that will be a growing portion.

If in the initial stages of a new South Africa we do not accommodate both a diversity and a communality, we are in for big trouble. We will be dealing with extremely short term solutions. There are tensions in our diversity which will explode if there is not sufficient space for being what you are, being both an Afrikaner and a South African, both a Zulu and a South African.

[Slabbert] The Broederbond is seen as a secret organisation, as the gatekeeper of Afrikaner exclusivism, as a screening for those who qualify for top jobs and so on. How much of this is true and how much has the Broederbond changed in this regard?

[Lange] Coming to the last point first, about screening for top jobs. That is simply not true. Afrikanerdom could not have survived if it was restricted to the Broederbond. There are simply not enough members around to take all the positions if that was ever the case. The Broederbond is looking at itself very closely. Whether it will get beyond race and gender is now being discussed. I see the Broederbond getting beyond race more easily than beyond gender.

[Slabbert] That is extraordinary.

[Lange] The whiteness will probably go, but the maleness will not go.

[Slabbert] Why such a problem?

[Lange] I do not want to become philosophical about it. But it is a givenness of the human being that males find a certain comfort in each other's company, as women find in each other's company, as men and women find in each other's company.

[Slabbert] I think there is nothing inherently wrong with it, except that this is a cultural organisation. But of course there are women's cultural organisations as well. How does the Broederbond intend to change?

[Lange] Over time the Broederbond has come to accept that the changes taking place at ground level, demographic, economic and modernization, the tension under

which apartheid structure came as it cannot accommodate the dynamics in our social and political life anymore... we have come to accept that a change was necessary. It started seeking ways. It caused tension in the Broederbond. We twice had serious breakaways.

If I could reduce this to essential terms, I would say that the basic struggle was about the following: whether Afrikaners could promote their interests in isolation, or whether Afrikaner interests were so intertwined and so interdependent with all other interests that the only way that you could promote Afrikaner interests was to promote everybody else's interests.

[Slabbert] That is the current position?

[Lange] Yes, we have changed our mission. Perhaps it is the first time that it is being made public. Our mission as we see it today is to promote Afrikaner interests in such a manner that it serves everybody's interests.

[Slabbert] You say the Broederbond sees its new mission to find common interest and to promote itself as a cultural organisation stressing how they can promote their own interest while also promoting the interest of others?

[Lange] Let me put it differently. The notion of Afrikaner interest is only possible if it promotes everybody's interest. If you try to isolate anybody's interest in this country, you are in fact immobilising one of those fingers and you cannot grasp the future. The fact that the Broederbond has moved into this position means that it wants to be constructively engaged in helping to create a future in which there will be peace, prosperity and a place for everybody. And equal access to all services that the state should provide.

[Slabbert] You foresee a situation where over a period of time the Afrikaner is increasingly going to find himself relinquishing positions of control in the civil service, the government and so on? And that he will then have to stand on his own feet irrespective of the access he may have to power.

[Lange] He will not have a big pappa in Cape Town and a friendly brother in Pretoria.

[Slabbert] What of language?

[Lange] We will try to keep Afrikaans as an official language. And looking at South Africa objectively we will in fact be losing a lot if Afrikaans does not remain an official language. I think we will force ourselves into an era of increasing inefficiency.

[Slabbert] You mean it becomes the language of government?

[Lange] You know there are 13 million people who speak Afrikaans, whereas there are only 11 million speaking English.

[Slabbert] Language is a very important symbol of cultural identity. But you are introducing an element of efficiency here rather than emotion...

[Lange] It also caters for emotions which are present. The difference between Afrikaans and Portuguese in Maputo is that Afrikaans is the language of one of the indigenous groups.

[Slabbert] You said the Broederbond could more easily solve the problem of race than gender. Do you see the possibility of the Broederbond open to all races?

[Lange] I think it is highly likely.

[Slabbert] It will be extraordinary to have a black Broederbond.

[Lange] I am not so sure they want to join.

[Slabbert] What do you see as the distinctive cultural values that will survive?

[Lange] Language is one, religion is a very strong factor. Then I think of increasing importance in the new South Africa will be the search for individual empowerment, having individual choices. I want the right for my child to be taught through the medium of Afrikaans, that right belongs not to the central government, but to the individual.

What South Africa has great need of, especially now in the time of violence, is that there is no hope unless family life is healthy in South Africa. And certainly in the future South Africa the survival of the Afrikaner will be co-dependent on the ability to have a healthy family life. This means also a healthy community life. I am no politician, but this tells me the following: There must be devolution of decision-making powers to the lowest possible level to a sufficient degree to see that communities can have this kind of cultural autonomy.

[Slabbert] Is secrecy going to be seen as still important for the Broederbond?

[Lange] I think less and less so. I am the Broederbonder with the most experience of being exposed. I have had very little problems.

* Future Role of Military Armaments Industry

SADF Role Changing

93AF0195A Johannesburg ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY,
BUSINESS DAY SURVEY in English 7 Oct 92 pp 7, 9, 10

[Article: "Changing the Guard"]

[Text] Changes in defense policy, the switch to democratic government and S.A.'s changing regional and global roles are on the negotiating table. Inputs to Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] on the future role of the military have come from strategists from the existing military establishment, government,

the ANC [African National Congress], academia and privately funded institutions.

The Institute of Defence Politics (IDP), sponsored by the Hanns Seidel Foundation and Anglo American Corp., presented Codesa's working groups 1-4 with position papers on the role of the military and SA's future strategic environment.

IDP director Paul-Bolko Merz outlines various scenarios for the Defence Force: "S.A. is part of Africa, which has a less than happy history in defence policies. In light of this, S.A. requires a fundamental reappraisal of the military structure and the concept upon which the defence system is based.

"Generally, armed forces in a democracy serve in defence of freedom. They do not serve the government of the day, but guard a value system, essentially expressed in a constitution.

"If the purpose of the military is to secure peace and freedom in the country, its primary mission should be deterrence and defence against external attack," says Merz.

"Such deterrence requires conventional military forces, motivated and equipped with sophisticated, yet robust armaments.

"But in its support of the political settlement process, the military has a responsibility in what may be termed nation building.

"S.A. has no established democratic culture, with the result every institution in our society will have to contribute to creating consensus on our future constitutional dispensation."

This view suggests a smaller, more professional and highly trained but flexible force suitable to a variety of tasks. It assumes the force will consist of highly motivated soldiers who understand the constitution, accept Parliament as a sovereign body and are sensitive to the task of building consensus around values contained in the constitution and bill of rights.

Articles 3(2)a and 3(2)b of the Defence Act specify that the SADF [South African Defense Forces] guarantees the sovereignty of the country, that it is committed to defending the country by deterrence or pro-active cross-border actions, to providing internal security in conjunction with the police and to the preservation and protection of life, health and property and the maintenance of essential services.

Arising from this capability, "the SADF strives for military assistance and cooperation with friendly states and cooperation and support of other state departments and the protection of national resources and assets."

The question of the military's future mission was put to Pretoria University's Institute of Strategic Studies

director Mike Hough, who foresees the SADF's role as much broader than it has been hitherto applied.

"First of all, the threat scenario has changed to such an extent that an external conventional threat to S.A.'s integrity has become highly unlikely. Hence the rationalisation under way in the SADF.

"This does not mean the SADF should allow its conventional capability to lapse. It means the focus of the military, and by implication, the industry that supplies the military, should shift to non-military threats and national security.

"The external threat of the near future is much more likely to be non-military. The defence force will probably find itself engaged in controlling refugees, fighting drug and arms runners and the effects of AIDS pandemic.

"But the possibility of a threat from a large power should not be excluded. The power vacuum left by the former Soviet Union could be filled by any number of states or power blocs. India has been mentioned as a contender and the rise of a fundamentalist Islamic bloc is a possibility.

"Weapons of mass destruction could turn a relatively modest force into a highly offensive one. Former Soviet and other East Bloc scientists are on the job market. Even S.A. has been offered the services of missile and nuclear experts. Although the East-West power balance has ended, the world is still polarised. But now the division is mostly through wealth distribution, North versus South, in an uneven balance favouring the North.

"The worst-case scenario is arguably a conventional civil war. This is only likely in the event of a division within the armed forces. There remains a risk of a revival of an insurrectionist war of liberation from the left, what the ANC refers to as the Leipzig option. Another is the threat of civil war by secessionist forces from the right. This will probably take the form of low intensity terrorism and political violence.

"The surging crime rate is fast becoming a national security problem. Ideally the way to deal with this is to address the socio-economic problems and to strengthen the police.

"In this the military can play an effective role. The command structure of the military should be used to tackle the problems of infrastructure that underpin education and economic advancement as though it is a military operation. The risk is the temptation to use the military as internal police. This should be avoided at all costs."

"Therefore, in this changed scenario, the role of industry remains to supply the military with the equipment they need to carry out their tasks in the national interest. Industry should not lose its military-industrial capability, simply because it takes a long time to re-establish.

"However, for the industry to survive, they would have to diversify, not just rely on profitable spin-offs. The

industry would be called upon to support housing, education and other infrastructural projects. There has been a call for the production of relatively low-cost, easy to maintain and accessible technology—what has been dubbed peoples' technology.

"At the same time, the international arms market remains lucrative, if the industry can break into it. It seems very unlikely that the international arms embargo will be lifted before a new government has been installed.

"There is also a possibility of becoming a supplier to a future peace force under the auspices of the OAU [Organization of African Unity]. This is an important motivator for regional standardisation of military specifications."

In an expression of broad ideals, the ANC concurs with much of this vision. However, Umkhonto we Sizwe spokesman Calvin Khan makes it clear the SADF is regarded in a highly emotional light, mainly as a result of its role as internal police, and because military expenditure of the past is seen as having been at the expense of development.

"The present structure of the military-industrial complex is totally unacceptable, not only because of the cost, but because the effort and money would provide greater assurance of peace and prosperity if applied to economic restructuring," says Khan.

"However, this does not mean the ANC is opposed to the idea of an effective deterrent force. This is popular misconception, but it is not true. The world has not become a safer place with the end of the Cold War.

"What will change is the threat scenario. And importantly, the defence force will never be used as internal police," says Khan.

The ANC has been clear that military expenditure is low on the list of priorities. But it acknowledges the value of the technology achieved by the military-industrial complex and says it should not necessarily go to waste.

"But do we need a space programme?" asks Khan.

"The ANC is in principle not opposed to an armaments industry. But the level of sophistication and the resources will be scaled down in a democratic S.A. It must also be clear that a future armaments industry will not be privatised, but will be limited to providing what is necessary to ensure an effective defence force. The threat analysis of the future will determine the nature of the defence force and the armaments industry.

"This defence force will be non-offensive. And at the moment there is no perceptible external threat. Rather, we foresee a democratic S.A. engaged in regional cooperation and it will, in that way, ensure peace."

As an indicator of the differences on the spectrum of perceived threat scenarios, the SADF's Brigadier George Kruys describes the strategy of the SADF as offensive defence.

In a paper delivered under the auspices of the Institute of Strategic Studies, Kruys says the SADF should be prepared at all times to protect the territory "by taking offensive pro-active steps and by avoiding combat on S.A. soil." This has been the policy since 1910, he says.

This policy led to the existence of highly mobile forces, such as the paratroopers with helicopter support and the Ratel and Rooikat armoured carriers. These elements are backed by strategically deployed strike interceptor aircraft, based between the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area and the northern borders.

As for protecting S.A.'s maritime interests, says Kruys, when considering pending legislation on an exclusive economic zone in combination with a relatively long coastline, the S.A. Navy is ill-equipped.

"Patrol functions are being carried out by strike craft, a task for which corvette class vessels are better suited, but of which S.A. has one. Nor does S.A. have the financial capability to build corvettes."

Although differences between MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe] and the SADF are marked by the differences in attitude and perception of the threat scenario, there is strong agreement on the internal role of the military.

Kruys says by using the military for police work, it becomes politicised. This affects morale and combat readiness and detracts from the deterrent value of the military.

"The SADF would prefer to focus on its primary function of defence and deterrence and should only be called upon in exceptional circumstances and preferably only for short periods."

Equipment Procurement

93AF0195B Johannesburg ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY in English 7 Oct 92 pp 11-12

[Article: "In the Procuring Business"]

[Text] The procurement of arms is a complex, difficult task requiring foresight, careful planning and strict budgetary control, says Armscor spokesman Don Henning.

Armscor's primary role is that of procurement of equipment for the SADF, this is a considerable shift in emphasis. The organisation was formed in 1977 in response to the U.N arms embargo against S.A., but following global and regional political changes, Armscor restructured on April 1 this year, shedding its manufacturing capacity.

"The responsibility of the armaments industry for the security and peace of S.A. has not diminished. Armscor

still plays a pivotal role in the functioning of the industry and will continue to ensure the production of quality products and solutions to meet the requirements of the security forces.

"In this way it will contribute to defending the sovereignty of the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] and serve the government of the day," says Henning.

As a state procurement agency, in terms of the Armaments Act and as part of the Defence Ministry, it is Armscor's task to identify the current and future requirements of the SADF. In order to do this it conducts research and development and maintains and establishes appropriate technology—independently of the armaments industry.

A military procurement section is essential for two reasons:

- Such an organisation can avoid tender restrictions; and
- Equipment needed may not be freely available.

Procurement involves identifying requirements through consultation with the client, obtaining the technical specifications and maintaining the quality.

This can be done in two ways, either through acquisition or through manufacture.

Armscor's acquisition staff consists of fewer than 1,000 highly trained specialists, providing technical specifications.

Armscor also undertakes project management and contracting on behalf of the SADF [South African Defense Forces]. This means that Armscor has to ensure that the industrial infrastructure for supply of equipment is maintained.

It assumes responsibility for equality assurance, testing the equipment and finding the most effective way to deliver the equipment, regardless of the existence or not of an arms embargo.

"Some of the equipment may be available off the shelf. More commonly, however, suitable suppliers have to be commissioned to manufacture the equipment. Where products are commissioned, Armscor plays an integral role in creating industries to do this, involving the private sector. It also ensures the correct configuration control and the supply of logistical and maintenance support over the whole operational lifespan of the product.

"In short, this process creates, maintains and expands the S.A. armaments industry," says Henning.

In spite of the competence of the industry, imports still play a role in military procurement. The coordination of all military imports and exports is handled by Armscor.

"Armcor and the S.A. armaments industry, as the country's biggest exporter of manufactured goods, are still world contenders and formidable providers of foreign exchange," says Henning.

Denel: Diversification

93AF0195C Johannesburg ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY,
BUSINESS DAY SURVEY in English 7 Oct 92
pp 12-13

[Article: "On a New Track"]

[Text] Denel came into being as a direct result of Armcor shedding its manufacturing arm on April 1 this year, making Denel one of the country's newest industrial groups.

While the name may be new, Denel is made up of the majority of Armcor's former subsidiaries. Historically, most of Denel's subsidiaries had been part of the armaments industry since Armcor was founded in 1977.

The end of S.A.'s border war posed the likelihood that the country's military capability might be lost.

Therefore it became necessary for the industry to diversify into the manufacture of high-tech commercial products, enabling it to survive and maintain its level of expertise.

Denel is now a private company, consisting of 23 divisions and two subsidiaries, with the state as sole shareholder, reporting to the Minister of Public Enterprises. Nevertheless, the company has to compete with the private sector on the open market for financing, personnel and markets for its products.

The company's fixed assets amount to R1.9bn and it employs about 15,000 people. For the 1992/93 year, it forecasts pre-tax earnings of R2.8bn and taxed profit of R210m.

Denel's eventual objective is to become independent of the state. It has to contribute to the state's coffers through tax contribution and dividends to the state as its shareholder.

So far, the reapplication of military technology has gone well and Denel offers a range of practical, marketable commercial products, many of which are suitable for export.

Denel's technology base covers a wide range, including chemical products, complex multidisciplinary systems such as aircraft and vehicles, electronics, mechanical and heavy engineering, fine mechanics, rocket and missile systems, electro-optical systems and avionics.

In space technology Denel is involved in the management of multidisciplinary projects, propulsion technology, software systems design, simulation, testing and comprehensive support.

As an operational technique, Denel relies on alliances and partnerships, thereby broadening its product and market base.

However, it is not Denel's aim to compete directly with other S.A. industrial groups. Its orientation is towards high-tech products, challenging the monopolistic structures at this level, the company says.

Staying on Top

With the establishment of Denel, Atlas Aircraft Corporation was incorporated as a division of the new group and a decision was taken to change its name to Simera (Latin for summit), says Denel aviation's CE Trevor Gibbon.

Simera defines its mission as doing commercial work inside and outside S.A. which includes rebuilding, civilian aircraft maintenance and joint projects on fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters and engines.

Simera has an established capability to rebuild and maintain heavy passenger craft, says Gibbon.

Atlas has a 30-year reputation, especially in military aviation, and it was decided to keep the name Atlas Aviation for Simera's defence contracts. This arm of Simera will continue serving the S.A. Air Force, but it plans to extend its operation to include defence contracts elsewhere in southern Africa and abroad. Its most recent success is the Rooivalk attack helicopter which stole the show at last month's Farnborough international air show.

The Mirage III/Cheetah project is arguably Atlas's most spectacular achievement.

With the high cost of replacing aircraft and with changing threat scenarios in most areas of the world, many countries are investigating the feasibility of upgrading their aircraft and extending their useful life well into the next century.

The SAAF charged Atlas in 1984 to upgrade its Mirage IIIs. This development led to the Cheetah now in service with the SAAF. The cost of upgrading these aircraft was far lower than that of purchasing new fighters, Simera says.

Grinaker Electronics

93AF0195D Johannesburg ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY,
BUSINESS DAY SURVEY in English 7 Oct 92
pp 14-16, 20

[Article: "War Products Find a Niche"]

[Text] As the demand for weapons decreases there is a greater need for sophisticated systems and therefore for specialised electronics, says Grinaker Electronics (GEL) MD Sybrandt Grobbelaar.

This is the area in armaments technology that more readily produces spin-offs for civilian applications.

GEL is a wholly owned S.A. company with its origins in the company Racal SMD, which was formed in 1963. Together with Siltek, GEL makes up Grintek, which is part of Grinaker Holdings, an Anglovaal company.

"In the past GEL based its business on its capability of developing and producing products and systems to satisfy mainly S.A. military requirements. But the local military market has been on a three-year downturn and it is estimated to show a 10% decline per annum. We are unlikely to see any change in its fortunes over the next few years," says Grobbelaar.

"The opening of export markets will bring opportunities and it is imperative that we penetrate these new markets.

"The specialised business units in the group identified a number of opportunities in the marketplace that matched their technical capabilities.

"One area where the historic military industry will have to adapt is in technology development. The strong engineering-based industries interpret technology development and designs of products and systems.

"A broader interpretation, used by players in the commercial market, also includes the transfer of know-how or design information to a local manufacturer. This has not only the advantage of adding local content to a product, but also has distinct limitations for export.

"If S.A. wishes to become the gateway to Africa, it should position itself to add value, and not only import and export. We have the technology base within S.A. to create niche products for world markets, especially as markets become more accessible.

"But the window of opportunity will close if investment in research and development is not maintained. Without the home market to support research and development, this will become increasingly difficult," says Grobbelaar.

The divisions with the GEL group have identified a number of markets and successfully applied existing technology.

The underground mine radio communications products, launched more than 10 years ago, are today offered with a range of intrinsically safe monitoring and control products.

Also as a result of its communications expertise, GEL looks towards providing products for the security and transport industries. These include microwave components and subsystems, and specialised microwave antennae for telecommunication.

"Rural communications and the associated, typically African, problems are addressed with a low-cost network that does not require copper telephone wires. This network is particularly attractive in a medium to low density market," says Grobbelaar.

"The network is being demonstrated in neighbouring countries."

With the uncertainty of the present market, the purchase of new systems and replacements is being delayed and has resulted in increased maintenance requirements, which positions GEL to develop options in the service industry.

GEL employs 180 engineers and 322 technicians out of a staff complement of 1,500.

Its key operations in the military field are radio and data communications and economic warfare. Its economic warfare products include chaff and flare dispensers for defensive use by aircraft to avoid enemy missiles, economic countermeasures, economic warfare simulators, and radar warning receivers.

GEL's products for civilian application include airbrake telemeter systems, broadcast antenna systems, laser range finders for mining application, mining economics and vehicle tracking and anti-hijacking systems.

One of the GEL companies, Grinaker Professional Electronics (GPE), has developed a vehicle tracking system for local and cross-border tracking aimed at reducing hijacking and cargo loss.

Last year an estimated R6.2bn was lost in hijackings, with an average of eight trucks a day stolen in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] area.

GPE MD Jurg Schoeman says owing to the environmental conditions and methods of hijackings in S.A., particular care has been taken to ensure that the system cannot be disabled easily.

"Our system, known as FIMS, is not just a tracking systems. Rather, it is an anti-hijacking system with a tracking capability. It is also a fleet management system.

"FIMS plots the position of a vehicle on a digitised map, with a typical error of about 25 m, regardless of the geographical position. Other data from the vehicle, such as speed and direction and an indication of whether the system is being tampered with, is also available.

"Finally, installation is carried out by security-cleared personnel and can be done in a high security area to retain the integrity of the system."

A Profitable Mix

Consulting engineering company Thales Advanced Engineering was formed five years ago to work in the defence sector. But many of the technologies have dual military and civilian applications. A move from pure defence to a mix of defence and commercial activity was inevitable.

Radio Frequency (RF) networked data communications and video image processing development and manufacture are two niche areas being addressed by Thales.

Typical of the S.A. armaments industry, the company has a strong home-grown technology base as well as specialist technologies available from a number of overseas companies.

MD Peter Handley believes niche technologies are the path to success.

"We concentrated on the areas of RF networked data communications and video image processing featuring compression, enhancement manipulation and future extraction of images."

The company's products are locally developed and are tailored to the requirements of the local market.

Thales combines three high-growth areas within the communications sector, RF communications, data communications and networked communications, in a single, flexible, cost effective technology.

"Communications, command and control are the key requirements in any organisation, military or civilian. The technologies developed for the defence environment are directly applicable in the civilian sectors.

"Many data communications networks require high mobility for most of the network nodes.

"Typical network requirements are those such as point-to-point transmission, message storage and forwarding via intermediate nodes, message broadcast and guaranteed maximum undetected error rates. A typical network node controller for civilian applications will accept data from a wide variety of sources and interface with any typical two-way radio. Applications include warehouses, factories, construction sites and garage forecourts."

Systems using video images are becoming increasingly popular, especially with the emergence of multimedia computer systems and Digital Video Interactive (DVI) systems.

Commercial application of video technology extends beyond interactive systems to applications such as security systems and associated video transmission systems.

Video-based intruder detection (motion detection) systems are becoming increasingly sophisticated with features aimed at improving intruder detection and minimising false alarms.

Video image transmissions use conventional modems to transmit video images. Image compression is used to reduce the transmission time. Defence systems requiring the use of image processing and image compression/transmission have enabled the development of the expertise required in these areas.

The application of this technology in defence systems differs widely from that in civilian systems, but many of the underlying technologies are common. In this way the military spin-off has made the technology available for civilian use, says Handley.

"Janus is a video-based motion detection system aimed at the industrial/commercial security market. Another of our systems is called Mercurius, a video compression system that can be used in conjunction with Janus or as a stand-alone for the transfer of video images by telephone lines, using a standard modem or RF channels."

AMS Products

93AF0195E Johannesburg ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY in English 7 Oct 92 pp 20-21, 24

[Article: "Committed to Military Markets"]

[Text] In the heyday of the Armscor-dominated armaments industry, a group of defence industry engineers predicted the changes in the industry worldwide and in S.A. and broke away to form their own company.

Analysis Management Systems (AMS) was founded in 1984 to specialise in space and defence economics. The company is owned by its employees and is growing vigorously. It has two sites, in Midrand and Stellenbosch, where it conducts comprehensive design, development, manufacturing and support facilities.

"The trouble, and the beauty, of working on space systems is that one cannot send someone out with a screwdriver to fix a little oversight. It has to be done right the first time, and it must last," says MD Bart Celliers.

On business prospects, Celliers says the company remains committed to the military market.

By the nature of the products, AMS is required to have a multidisciplinary capability.

"Our systems engineers and technologists cover the product's life cycle from conceptualization through to logistical support. This capability is enhanced by a performance orientated corporate culture."

AMS products range from avionics, smart munitions, economic warfare, vehicle economics, military computer systems, economic power supplies and millimetre-wave radar.

AMS is capable of providing a complete support service for integrating its products with existing systems and planning and executing field trials.

Operational research is conducted in-house and is dedicated to future and user-orientated interaction.

"This way we merge the requirements of the technologist, the end-user and the international market prospects," says Celliers.

"This means we can provide services in strategic situation analysis, doctrine trends and technology impact analysis, combat scenario generation, mission analysis and general feasibility studies as well as assistance for the compilation of formal user and staff requirements."

AMS's manufacturing is in-house and its facilities meet military specifications, Celliers says.

Assembly and soldering facilities accommodate conventional through-hole plated and surface mounted assemblies. The facility is equipped to conduct functional testing and environmental stress screening.

"Support services are as important as the product itself. We have a fully equipped repair facility to provide third-line maintenance and repair on all our products. First and second-line field maintenance can be provided by our field service engineers or by customer personnel trained by AMS."

AMS uses a computerised configuration management system, which defines, controls and promulgates product definition information for design teams, materials management, production, product support and quality assurance.

"Thus product and project documentation is planned and controlled by configuration management, as specified by the customer."

The design and development of electronics for space application have special requirements and present unique technological and engineering challenges. These requirements refer to reliability, redundancy, heat transfer, mass, volume, resistance to acoustic shock, component selection and all design and manufacturing processes.

"This is our forte," says Celliers.

"AMS maintains expertise and technological resources to perform and support reliability programmes which conform to MIL-STD-785."

AMS offers significant capability in military avionics, covering the vertical span from the systems engineering level down to subsystems hardware and software. In this field the company offers some interesting personnel statistics: It has eight graduate engineers in avionics systems, 13 graduate engineers and 10 design technologists with experience in avionics hardware, 18 graduate engineers and computer scientists with related software experience and two graduate engineers experienced in product assurance and logistic support.

This amounts to a pooled experience base in avionics of more than 250 man-years.

Apart from system engineering and project management on various aircraft programmes, including the Rooivalk attack helicopter and fixed-wing jets, a number of subsystems were also developed. These include a health monitoring subsystem.

The company has an in-depth capability in military and aerospace computers and related hardware. These products are mostly customised for specific applications and include more than 10 different avionics subsystems, and two different embedded guidance computer configurations.

The computer section of the company is involved with the development of a range of products around a ruggedised standard, using Multibus II.

Under subcontract from Denel, AMS developed a laser guided mortar bomb for reaction forces for support fire against relatively high-value targets.

It is based on 120 mm mortar and can be fired from a standard mortar tube. This product is in an advanced stage of development and has been exhibited at a number of foreign military shows.

AMS has also developed a number of support technologies for guided weapons. Spin-offs of these technologies have included: image recognition, number plate identification, for instance; millimetre-wave radar for application in mining for level measurements in harsh environments; and computerised automatic cash dispensation for banking, payroll management and access and process control.

At its Stellenbosch facility AMS developed its economic power supply group. The group has grown considerably through a high demand for its specialised products, including power supplies delivering up to 500 Watts and 7,000 volts for application in telephone exchanges, pay-and-display meters avionic computers, helmet mounted displays and satellites.

Avionic and satellite power supply are a particular specialty, meeting specifications laid down by the European Space Agency.

Infoplan Systems

93AF0195F Johannesburg ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY in English 7 Oct 92 p 26

[Article: "The Art of Organising Data"]

[Text] The military has always relied on intelligence and communication to achieve any measure of success. Today modern military machines rely on staggering quantities of data, which, when organised in meaningful structures, becomes information. The technology that organises and reorganises data into useful structures has become a buzzword of the age-information technology.

Infoplan, a division of Denel, was established in 1978 to develop information systems for military application and, as with all the former Armscor subsidiaries, the abstract nature of information systems makes them universally applicable.

"The products Infoplan developed for military application are about 80% applicable for civilian use," says GM Joubert van Rensburg.

"We are able to diversify into civilian markets. And many of our systems can be applied directly to the needs of non-military government departments," he says.

During S.A.'s years of isolation the company concentrated on developing expertise to counter international sanctions and thus gained a competitive edge.

Infoplan's products range from highly specialised and complex real-time systems to basic application systems.

These include: personnel, finance, information, project management, telephone management, libraries, geographical information systems and more.

"Infoplan is particularly proud of its medical administration and stores systems and its logistical systems," says Van Rensburg.

"Outsourcing is another field in which Infoplan is well-positioned. Though analysis of a client's problem we are able to identify exactly what his needs are and we tailor-make a system to suit.

"Obviously, delivering a system to a client does not end with installation. Our support service includes hardware maintenance and user education for specific systems.

"We have also found that many personal computer end-users do not use their devices to optimum capacity, and we make a point of providing basic computer literacy training," he says.

Infoplan also specialises in downsizing clients systems from mainframes to microcomputers.

Infoplan's *modus operandi* begins with consultation, during which the technology level of the client's needs is assessed. This is followed by the acquisition of the appropriate equipment software and resources.

"Infoplan does not market any name brand of software, which places us in the unique position of accurately assessing the software requirements of our clients."

Support services follows installation and this includes making available two training centres, one in Pretoria and another in Cape Town.

Rooikat Described

93AF0195G Johannesburg ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY,
BUSINESS DAY SURVEY in English 7 Oct 92
pp 26-27

[Article: "The Future in Sight"]

[Text] The bush war on S.A.'s northern borders and in Namibia and Angola taught the army the value of mobility combined with effective firepower. Mobile armoured vehicles proved their worth in the first Angolan excursions in 1975, when the Eland reconnaissance vehicle, equipped with a 90 mm gun, came under heavy fire.

Following those lessons, the SADF [South African Defense Forces] developed its motorised infantry brigade and the lightly armed Ratel for rapid troop deployment. In the dense thickets that were the battlefields, well-armed reconnaissance vehicles were invaluable, hence the eight-wheeled Rooikat armoured car.

Lyttleton Engineering Works (LIW) describes the Rooikat as the optimal solution for long range reconnaissance. The heart of the system is the three-man turret. Its high performance 76 mm gun, controlled by an integrated fire control system provides two-axis stabilisation and automatic ballistic offset implementation.

The turret is mounted on a two metre diameter ring gear and has a combat mass of 5.5 tons, driven by a 24 volt power supply. LIW says the system enjoys worldwide logistical support.

A mobile infantry requires an equally mobile artillery support system. To meet this need, LIW developed the G6 "super range" weapon to support rapidly advancing mechanised infantry and armoured divisions.

Used with a modular charge ammunition system, the 45 calibre 155 mm gun howitzer provides accurate coverage of a target zone of more than 1,000 km² without having to change position. The gun's range is 30 km. The system carries 45 rounds on board. Optional on-board gyro-controlled navigation and laying systems can bring the gun into action within 60 seconds of stopping and it can move off 30 seconds after firing, thus presenting an elusive target.

The vehicle has an air-cooled diesel engine, powering a permanent six-wheel drive system through a six-speed automatic gearbox. The suspension is an all-independent torsion-bar system with an on-the-move tyre inflation facility. The weapon can achieve a maximum speed of 85 km/h. Its cruising range is up to 700 km.

The armour provides protection against small arms fire, shell splinters, landmines and the 60 degree frontal arc protects against 20 mm attack.

LIW also offers the equally acclaimed G5, a 155 mm 45 calibre towed gun howitzer. The system has an indirect fire flexibility that can be deployed in the traditional gun, howitzer and mortar roles. From a single firing position it can cover almost 1,000 km².

This gun is capable of maximum sea-level ranges of 30-39 km, depending on the projectile. It is compatible with all NATO standard 155 mm ammunition.

The G5 is fitted with an auxiliary power unit that gives it a 16 km/h self-propelled speed. Large wheels, spades and its firing platform give it mobility and stability in soft or sandy terrain. The gun can be transported in an aircraft like a Hercules C130.

LIW says the G5 is easy to operate. Hydraulic power assistance makes it possible to bring the gun into or out of action in less than two minutes. The G5 has been developed for modern warfare and the system has been "tested and proven" in combat.

Irenco Fills Marketing Need

93AF0195H Johannesburg ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY,
BUSINESS DAY SURVEY in English 7 Oct 92 p 28

[Article: "What's in a Name?"]

[Text] For years the armaments industry relied on Armscor, before its April 1 conversion, to market its multifaceted products internationally, and as the security forces were the industry's only S.A. client, both local marketing of military products was superfluous.

However, the decline in military demand, locally and internationally, and the subsequent diversification into civilian markets has opened up a niche for a marketing organisation to serve the industry locally and internationally.

Irene Commercial Enterprises (Irenco) was formed in 1990 in anticipation of this marketing need and is now the leading supplier of turnkey systems and certain economics and precision mechanics products that spun off from the defence industry.

Irenco MD Alewyn Kritzingers says: "In the keeping with the tradition of innovation that came to be characteristic of military industry, Irenco seeks our new technology in areas where expertise and infrastructure can be utilised to gain the competitive advantage.

"This has made it imperative for the company to keep up with the latest developments in our fields."

Irenco has five marketing group divisions—traffic engineering, security, a subsystems and components, new ventures and energy systems.

Traffic engineering products include vehicle load monitors, traffic event loggers, a low-speed weigh-in-motion, a high-speed weigh-in-motion, smart card ticketing and traffic systems.

The security market group boasts perimeter protection. Systems, closed circuit television with motion detection, the supply and installation of turnkey security systems, public address, intercom and associated communications systems, an alarm monitoring system and fire detection and protection systems.

"Some of these products have been designed, developed and manufactured by Irenco and the rest by local industry," says Kritzingers.

Telemetry, the radio transmission of data, is a rapidly growing field.

In subsystems and components the company focuses on electric motors and drives, glassfibre structural products, packaging automation and plastic assemblies and components.

Energy systems include the Solargen system and flat plate solar collectors.

The company's main areas of operation are S.A., Namibia, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, but it has expanded its operation to include projects in Britain, western Europe the Middle East and the Far East.

"Our plans for the future include developing export markets for locally manufactured products, intensifying product development, entrenching the company as the leader in turnkey systems and as a specialist in security systems and maintaining our excellence in client and customer service and backup."

Kentron's Mission

93AF0195I Johannesburg ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY,
BUSINESS DAY SURVEY in English 7 Oct 92 pp 28, 30

[Article: "Change in Corporate Culture"]

[Text] Probably the most important project under way at Kentron is not the perfection of a weapons system or yet another ingenious technological innovation. It is the re-orientation of Kentron from being a contractor for the state, devoted to military products, to becoming a fully-fledged business, pared to boardroom battle fitness with eyes on the bottom line.

"It is a matter of corporate culture," says Kentron GM Freek Naude.

With the commercialisation of Kentron as a division of the Denel group, Kentron lost its protected status under Armscor.

"Under Armscor Kentron's mission was to comply with the SADF's [South African Defense Forces] needs. Our mandate was to produce systems for the SADF, no matter what it took.

"That was acceptable in the isolation years. Now we have to compete on an equal footing with other potential international defence contractors. We have to keep costs down, work to deadlines and be profit orientated.

"The way our people think and do things isn't going to change overnight. Although we are coping with the change, it is clear we are going to have some new blood on the staff which we envisage will bring the seeds of a new corporate culture to Kentron.

The years between 1964 and 1989 can be described as Kentron's golden age, he says.

In this period there were unlimited opportunities for research, development and the production of missile and related weapons systems and the establishment of a sound technological base.

"We probably did not realise how privileged we were. We were faced with the fact that we could not acquire the

components we needed on the open market. This gave us the opportunity to be creative.

"We changed our limitations into challenges and discharged them with great enthusiasm and devotion.

"There were many successes, and we were proud of our achievements. But in time we started telling our clients what they wanted and forgot to listen. During the past few years we have been severely criticised for this and we took it to heart.

"Today I believe we have a more realistic self image and we have become more honest in our efforts to supply the needs of our clients," says Naude.

Naude says Kentron has a wealth of expertise at its disposal and over the years has gained immeasurable depth in human resources, facilities, infrastructure and tried and tested systems and processes.

However, Kentron realises it has to expand its knowledge and experience in the commercial world. For this reason it is entering into partnerships and alliances with more experienced commercial plays and companies.

He says as with many nations, S.A. is experiencing a period of instability. This can be changed in many ways, through investment, upliftment, education and development.

"One thing is certain, it is technology that will return stability to our company. This is already the case in mining, agriculture, transport, industry telecommunications and many other fields. It needs to be applied, adapted or developed to ensure wealth creation.

"Kentron's engineering expertise is a technological asset for S.A. We can and will make a contribution. The current dynamic age is even more exciting than the golden age of the past.

"The military environment of the past demanded mostly low-risk decisions. The new environment demands high-risk decisions over a much broader spectrum. We can handle that, but they are calculated risks, linked to strategies that will ensure long-term success."

Somchem Products

93AF0195J Johannesburg ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY,
BUSINESS DAY SURVEY in English 7 Oct 92
pp 31-32

[Article: "Great Start With Little Buddy"]

[Text] In 1957, when the Soviets lofted Sputnik, mankind's first satellite, into orbit, scientists at CSIR's [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] Telecommunications Research Laboratory together with NASA were tracking Earth's "little buddy." This laboratory developed into a sophisticated deep space radio satellite tracking system at Hartbeeshoek and over many years it contributed to the success of more than 250 satellites.

However, with the advent of sanctions, the relationship with NASA ended, the French withdrew and in 1973 Hartbeeshoek was taken over by CSIR.

In the years of isolation that followed, the growth of the S.A. armaments industry included the development of highly sophisticated avionics and aerospace technologies, including one- and two-stage rocket systems.

These have been tested by Somchem at the Rooi Els and De Hoop testing facilities.

Somchem's story began in 1964 with the first production of nitrated compounds started in the company.

These plants were incorporated into Somchem which registered in 1972. By the 1980s it had become a notable contender in the space industry. In 1989 a concerned Washington told the world S.A. had developed the capability to put a low-orbit satellite into space. It said the rocket could be used as an intermediate range ballistic missile, capable of carrying a nuclear warhead a distance of 1,600 km.

But with the worldwide decline in demand for defence technology, Somchem rationalised its operation. The focus shifted from isolated and independent efforts to joint ventures and international cooperation. Yet it remains one of the larger employers in the western Cape.

Somchem also started producing chemical and industrial products. The range consists of standard and custom-made products for the commercial and defence industries. Typical examples are specialty chemicals like carboxy methyl cellulose for, among others, the food and wine industries.

For civil construction Somchem manufactures composite material pipes with diameters up to well over 2 m for various applications in water and sewerage reticulation. In the medical field several specialised economic instruments for life function monitoring are on the market.

Somchem also supplies various products to the agricultural, pharmaceutical, paint and ink, economic and other engineering fields apart from the range of systems and products for its traditional defence markets.

The company admits the success of the diversification strategy remains to be proven, but "with the sound synthesis of various disciplines, skills and dedication of the workforce and a history of past triumphs," Somchem is positive it will succeed.

Samil Trucks

93AF0195K Johannesburg ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY,
BUSINESS DAY SURVEY in English 7 Oct 92 p 32

[Article: "Keeping Things Moving"]

[Text] Europe's heavy truck makers, especially those from Germany, dominate the vehicle market, says Truckmakers MD Mossie Mostert.

"And this is a tradition we have followed."

In 1973, Armscor looked into producing a local range of specialised vehicles for the SADF [South African Defense Forces]. During 1973 to 1976, exhaustive testing was carried out on several types of vehicles. Eventually the vehicle that became known as Samil was selected.

The civilian version of this vehicle is known as Samag, the name acknowledging the vehicle's roots, from German truckmaker Magirus Deutz.

One of the conditions of winning the SADF contract was adherence to the local content programme, starting at 30% and working towards self-sufficiency.

Truckmakers was formed in 1977 to produce the Samil vehicles. In 1978 the first vehicles rolled off the production line.

The development of the Samil range continued. Today, Samils include versions which are fitted with the locally produced Atlantis Diesel Engine (ADE) power plant, a locally produced cabin and a locally produced chassis frame.

Since 1986 the average local content of Samil vehicles has been 80%, coming close to achieving self-sufficiency.

On self-sufficiency, Mostert says the original assessment of local content was done by mass, and it is only recently that the assessment shifted to content by value.

"This resulted in local suppliers gearing themselves more to the production of high technology items than before."

Mindful of the reduction, and expected reductions, of military expenditure, Truckmakers diversified for the civilian market. The first was the Samag, the Samil's civilian counterpart.

The Samag range includes a large number of body configurations: cargo carriers, tippers, tankers, recovery vehicles, refuse compactors, refrigeration and more. Military versions include command centres, radio racks, weapons platforms, workshops, and so on.

As part of Truckmaker's strategy to compete more aggressively on the commercial market, it launched the Iveco range. Iveco is the result of a merger in 1975 of Magirus of Germany, Unic of France and Fiat of Italy.

Today it is one of the world's leading commercial vehicle manufacturers and largest engine manufacturer in the world.

Truckmakers also produces a six-wheel drive mine protected vehicle; a troop carrier, the Valkiri weapons system, the Llama cargo carrier and the Mfezi fire control-post vehicle and ambulance.

Maintaining Capability

93AF0195L Johannesburg ARMAMENTS INDUSTRY, BUSINESS DAY SURVEY in English 7 Oct 92 p 34

[Article: "Living With the Neighbours"; quotation marks as published]

[Text] The existence of an armaments industry does not create conflict. The lack of effective armed forces and the industry to support them, by contrast, can be an invitation to aggression, says S.A. correspondent of JANE'S DEFENCE WEEKLY, Helmoed-Romer Heitman.

In a recent Hanns Seidel Foundation address at CSIR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] on the future of the S.A. armaments industry Heitman said: "S.A. must...develop and maintain armed forces that are strong enough to deter military adventures against it or within the region...and to enable it to play its part in international operations.

"These forces must receive equipment that enables them to be effective against modern armed forces. Given the amount of equipment that will 'cascade down' from the major powers to the aspiring major powers of the next decade, any assumption that S.A.'s armed forces will be able to make do with old equipment, would be criminally unwise."

In an interview, he says that while conflict serves the interests of the armaments industry, it does so no more than disease puts a Porsche in the driveway of one's general practitioner.

"People do earn their livings by developing and manufacturing equipment with which other people can kill each other.

"A firm that develops armoured cars can also be successful in developing heavy-duty off-road vehicles, and so on. Conflict, however, is a fact of life, and it is terminally naive and short-sighted to attempt to wish it away simply because it is obviously and unarguably a nasty form of intercourse.

"The bottom line is that there will be conflict of some sort, and that one must be prepared to deter it or deal with it—or accept that whoever is amoral enough to use force to get his way will achieve his ends.

"With...reference to S.A.'s armaments industry, the problem today is twofold: It takes time to convert to other areas. Not giving it time to do so creates unavoidable unemployment and related economic problems.

"Secondly, a sudden run-down can lead to the loss of critical capabilities that can be maintained given a phased change-over from defence to other activities.

"Peace is maintained, primarily, by building sound relations within a region and with neighbouring regions. That is a function of diplomacy, and in S.A.'s case, of development aid to our neighbours to whatever extent

we can afford it. To borrow Sergio Veiera's thoughts: Paupers do not make good neighbours.

"But good relations will not suffice. Nations have, as has been said, 'interests, not friends.' Interests can shift as a result of matters beyond any country's control, or even ability to influence.

"More dangerously, good relations with one's neighbours do not guard against adventures—economic or military—by actors outside the region. International treaties may help here to some extent, but are far from real guarantees, any more than the fact that there is a police force is a guarantee against being mugged.

"Therefore, it is necessary to have armed forces strong enough to deter any military adventures by smaller powers, and to dissuade major powers by suggesting that, while they would not be faced with defeat, the cost would outweigh the gain."

* ARMSCOR: Objectives After Restructuring

93AF0175A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
9 Oct 92 p S2

[Article by Curt Von Keyserlingk: "The New ARMSCOR (Armaments Corporation of South Africa) Had To Endure Dark Days"]

[Text] Few outsiders realize the trauma that is experienced by some of the nation's seminationalized operations at the present time, because of the adaptations that were the necessary result of new conditions. And ARMSCOR [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] is no exception.

ARMSCOR has cut back on some of its manufacturing capacity by incorporating its branch plants into a separate new entity called Denel. The total number of personnel said to remain with the parent operation has been cut back by 800 to less than 1,000.

These curtailments and the need to redefine its right to exist could not foster the growth of morale. And there was an additional negative reaction.

In the old order of things, the spirit of serving one's country and one's people had been an important source of motivation at ARMSCOR. Now, however, it is otherwise. No perceptible enemy is threatening the borders of the country, and because of the new way of looking at both land and people, bitter strife still reigns at times, in the world of political lobbies as well as outside it.

Until recently the attention of the government was concentrated on stabilizing the internal situation.

"We had many raw wounds," says a senior government official. "And we had to make a great effort to remotivate our people. We worked so very hard internally to make our people feel more happy and to make them work more productively that we did not notice that the external situation was in the process of changing."

"I hear that internal progress has been especially good. Three executive levels have been done away with as a part of the restructuring process. This has enabled authorities to react more promptly to situations that called for their attention and made it possible for people closer to the job at hand to make the necessary decisions."

Thus the decrease in the number of workers has exceeded the decrease in sales, which means that ARMSCOR people now work harder and more productively.

Both these changes have improved morale. People say to their bosses: "These days I'm working much harder, but I'm not complaining, just taking note of the fact."

A new value system has been put in place, whereby management pledges itself to look after the interests and aspirations of the employees. There is also a more informal atmosphere and a team spirit that get results.

"We are now internally organized to fulfill our new mandate in the postsanctions era," said an ARMSCOR man.

Two recent occurrences, however, have made ARMSCOR awaken with a start to the realization that it will have to make adjustments in dealing with this new outside world.

The first was the investigation by the Office of Serious Economic Crimes into alleged fraud and corruption by ARMSCOR officials who are alleged to have BSB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] connections. The investigation was launched in August by Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee.

Reports of the investigation have caused ARMSCOR plants to lose tens of millions of rands in orders from foreign countries, although the expectation is that the company will not be found guilty of improper actions.

The other incident was the tempest in a teapot over the choice of the Army's new training planes, scheduled to replace the old Harvards. ARMSCOR's recommendations in that connection, together with those of the Air Force, will serve as input for the Cabinet, which will make the final decision.

Certain parties—domestic as well as foreign—have put pressure on politicians concerning the selection of the plane and have been conducting their campaign in the press as well. ARMSCOR is in a quandary, for it is not accustomed to discussing publicly subjects such as this, which it has traditionally considered top secret.

"Once again, we shall have to adjust ourselves to this new ambiance as far as relationships with the media, politics, and the supply side is concerned," said an ARMSCOR man. "It is not easy. Heretofore the awarding of army contracts was never discussed. The notion that everything must be done in secret is now being done away with, for the perception is that the sanctions are also being done away with."

Henceforth contracts must be awarded differently. The selection process must be more discriminating. What is not generally known is that even though we import, we normally insist upon conditions of exchange that would offer export- and job creation-opportunities to local manufacturers. Even in the "old South Africa" we used to enter into conditions of exchange estimated at hundreds of millions of rands."

Although in general the sanctions are crumbling, weapons sanctions against South Africa remain in force, and from certain points of view, they are even more strictly enforced. This is because the sanctions climate has changed since the Gulf war.

The great powers have decided to avoid a repetition of their former error: providing such countries as Iraq and Libya with weapons and technology that could be used for the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction.

In Germany, for example, hundreds of engineers have been appointed to the civil service to study how to avoid shipping equipment described as "for civilian use," which is really intended for more sinister purposes. Even shipments of motors for bulldozers to certain countries are gone over with a fine-tooth comb, to ensure that they are not intended for use in army tanks.

In this climate of intensified vigilance, it is more difficult for ARMSCOR to carry out certain transactions, even though the more stringent measures are not directed particularly against South Africa.

Because of international pressure, South Africa has already submitted drafts of legislation that will avoid the proliferation of its own weapons supplies and technology of mass destruction.

* COSATU Planning New Union Strategy

93AF0197A Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 6-12 Nov 92 p 25

[Article by Ferial Haffajee]

[Text] From the ashes of resistance politics, the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] is emerging as an organization determined to carve a pivotal role for itself in the economy and the workplace alongside business and the government.

Last week's launch of the National Economic Forum (NEF), the new look National Manpower Commission (NMC) and the negotiated restructuring of the mining, auto and clothing and textile industries all point toward a new or strategic unionism.

In a provocative article on strategic unionism in the latest edition of the South African Labour Bulletin, Kral von Holdt argues that South Africa is not yet ready for this new and powerful role of labor.

The African National Congress [ANC] lacks the political will to give COSATU and the rest of the labor movement

this power in a new order, while the federation itself is divided over whether the new unionism is the correct strategy or a sell-out.

"The ANC is unlikely to pursue a decisive, coherent policy in support of strategic unionism. We are more likely to see a series of ad hoc measures designed to avoid displeasing any major constituency," writes Von Holdt.

A new government will have to give teeth to tripartite negotiating bodies like the NMC, the NEF and the National Training Board.

It will also have to slash the red tape in the Manpower Department and the economic ministries to ensure easy trade union access and give unions a genuine role in industrial policy. The government will have to make resources available to strengthen the union movement in order to level the playing fields between it and big business.

But Von Holdt doubts and ANC-led government will do this: "The ANC has not yet developed a coherent policy towards labor. Many unionists fear that big business, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are increasingly influential in the top ranks of the ANC's leadership."

Strategic unionism also demands that COSATU and other federations take up workplace issues with the same vigour COSATU has tackled macroeconomic negotiations: "Unions will demand increasing autonomy and control on the shopfloor, in exchange for commitment to productivity, efficiency and quality."

Line managers will be replaced by worker leaders and efficiency and investment will be co-determined. The spoils of the new deal will have to be shared, notes Von Holdt.

Negotiated bonuses like those in the gold mining industry last year, employee share ownership schemes and wage earner funds are some of the options.

COSATU also faces the challenge of broadening its unity to the National Council of Trade Unions, white unions and the independent unions in order to make strategic unionism effective.

* Homelands Unions Merge With COSATU

93AF0197B Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 6-12 Nov 92 p 25

[Text] The Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] homeland campaign scored again this week as public sector unions in the northern Transvaal and surrounding homelands merged.

The Northern Transvaal Public Sector Union, the kwaNdebele Public Sector Union, the Venda Public Sector Union and the Agricultural Workers' Union have affiliated to COSATU and will merge with the National Education Health and Allied Workers' Union.

Angola

Radio Claims UNITA 'Backed' by South Africans

MB2212125392 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Text] Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers backed by South Africans have completely destroyed the bridge on Lucala River, along the road between Ndalatanda and Dondo. They carried out that operation two days ago and it now prevents people moving from one river bank to the other. That bridge had been partially damaged by National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] men, but still allowed people to go through.

People in Ndalatando also say UNITA arrested the entire crew of a MI-8 helicopter that had gone to Ndalatando to work with the Provincial Electoral Council. UNITA burned that helicopter when it occupied the city.

Government Statement Expected on Proposals

MB2212202292 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Text] [Passage indistinct] the Deputy News Media Minister Vaal Neto said:

[Begin Neto recording] Our armed forces continue to prepare themselves to react and to defend the people, as well as infrastructures which are being systematically destroyed. [end recording]

He said that the Angolan Government is ready to negotiate once the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] withdraws from Uige and Negage. He said that any meeting between President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi would only make sense if it were to revamp the spirit of the peace accords.

Meanwhile, UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus-Ghali and the U.S. Administration have presented our government with two proposals aimed at resolving the Angolan political crisis. The government is assessing the two proposals and will issue a statement within the next few days.

We have learned from a diplomatic source that the UN secretary general's proposal deals with a summit between President of the Republic Engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi in Geneva by the end of January 1993.

The U.S. Administration also proposed a summit meeting, but in New York. The meeting should be backed by the UN Security Council, at which the two signatories to the Bicesse peace accord would reiterate their pledge to the spirit and letter of that accord.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs disclosed this afternoon that Presidents Robert Gabriel Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and Antonio Mascarenhas of Cape Verde, and OAU

Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim, should visit Angola before the end of the year on instructions by the OAU Ad Hoc Committee. The meeting is likely to take place on 28 and 29 December. The date coincides with the timetable announced by the foreign affairs minister at a news conference last week.

The Foreign Affairs Ministry has also confirmed that this afternoon the foreign affairs minister received in audience Margaret Anstee, the UN secretary general's special representative to Angola, who returned from New York yesterday. The UN Angola Verification Mission [UNAVEM]-2 report on its mission to Uige yesterday was presented (?at the audience). A similar report was presented to the government delegation at the Joint Political and Military Commission, though its contents were not disclosed.

UNAVEM officers, accompanied by UNITA Generals Demostenes Chilinguita and Antonio Dembo, visited the city of Uige yesterday where they held a working meeting.

Summit Abroad Rejected

MB2212205192 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] A number of international political circles are now encouraging a meeting between President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which would be held outside Angola. With such a goal in mind, it seems that we are going back to square one in that we would either face a new Bicesse meeting or face the prospect of forgetting the peace accord.

The Bicesse meeting between the president of the Republic and the UNITA leader served to end a period of war and begin a period for the Angolans to resolve their problems in their own country. Bicesse paved the way for Angolans until elections were held. Everything was clear: Elections have been held and there is no need for a new meeting between the president of the Republic and the UNITA leader outside the country.

In addition to UNITA, several parties also lost at the polls, but none of them has taken up arms to seize power by force. The problem with the UNITA leader is known to all Angolans, and even the international community. A solution to the crisis that Jonas Savimbi has created in the country does not depend on a summit being held in Geneva, Addis Ababa, London or anywhere else. Jonas Savimbi has already shown what he wants. He can present any new plan, either in Luanda, Namibe, Huambo, or in any other part of Angola; Bicesse, however, is enough.

A UN role, which Jonas Savimbi greatly wishes for, could be played in Angola. What explanation would the government give to the people if it had accepted a meeting between the president of the Republic and the UNITA leader outside Angola? Who would attend that meeting outside of Angola who could not attend it here in Angola?

If the crisis is in Angola, then it is in Angola that that same crisis ought to be overcome.

Deputy Foreign Minister on UNITA Proposals

MB2212183192 London BBC World Service in English
0415 GMT 22 Dec 92

[From the "Network Africa" program introduced by Kariuki Wa Mureithi]

[Text] The Angolan opposition movement, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], has agreed to withdraw from two provincial towns it seized three weeks ago. Withdrawal from Uige and Negage will hopefully facilitate the resumption of peace talks with the government. The decision followed discussions between the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Jeffrey Davidow, and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi. Jorge Chikoti, the Angolan deputy foreign minister, on the line to Luanda last night, I asked him whether the offer was good enough for the government to start talking peace with UNITA:

[Begin recording] [Chikoti] Well, first of all, we cannot say that UNITA has already gone out of those two cities. We feel that well, we must verify that UNITA has really gone out of those two cities, and that the United Nations forces for its verification here, the UNAVEM [UN Angola Verification Mission]-2, has got to go and verify this in loco. Then we will have to have the national and international press to verify as well if UNITA is out, and that the UNITA forces are in their cantonment areas where they were supposed to be. The first step will be that we will have to have a local government put back in place. That is, within Uige and Negage that we can have our administration there. Then this will be a minimum of conditions for us to go back to negotiate with UNITA in Namibe, if we can go back.

[Wa Mureithi] But if it is verified that the offer is genuine, will you be talking peace with UNITA?

[Chikoti] Certainly, certainly. We have said that if UNAVEM-2 and the international press will go in and verify in loco, then we will have the local government put in place there. Then we will start negotiations with UNITA.

[Wa Mureithi] Now, last week, UNITA proposed an 11-point plan that included an armed UN presence in the country. Now why did the government reject the offer?

[Chikoti] Well, we think that so far there is only one side that has violated the accords. So, we do not need to go for other peace accords. What we need here is UNITA to observe the Bicesse Accords, with which she already agreed. UNITA has to fulfill all the agreements that we have signed so far. Why would we go for the 11 points when she has yet not fulfilled the Bicesse Accords. The government has not waged any offensive movements since the end of the war. UNITA has been conquering more and more land all the time.

[Wa Mureithi] Now these areas that UNITA has seized, all the land that UNITA has seized, would your government like to see UNITA withdraw from these areas before any second round of presidential elections?

[Chikoti] Anyway, the Bicesse Accords stipulates that all the armed forces have to be cantoned in their areas, their localization areas, and so far UNITA has abandoned those areas. As long as UNITA is not demilitarized, as long as there are offensive movements, as long as UNITA continues to occupy cities and villages, how will it be possible for us to go for the second round of elections? This is something that is very important because the local administration is not present in many areas of the country and it will be very difficult to go for elections in those lines. We have already undergone the first part of the elections, with which UNITA accepts. UNITA has been offered five places in the government and she has accepted to take them. UNITA has recognized as well that the legislative elections were free and fair [as heard] and she has said that she would participate in parliament. So far we have not yet seen those steps taken. UNITA has to abandon all the towns and cities she has taken.

[Wa Mureithi] So, Mr. Chikoti, what do you see happening in the very near future?

[Chikoti] What we think is that only UNITA has to make the very few steps towards peace, otherwise, as far as the Angolan Government is concerned, the government will now no longer tolerate anymore occupation of towns without responding to UNITA offensive movements. [end recording]

Official on UNITA 'Warmongering Actions'

MB2312093692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 23 Dec 92

[Text] Deputy Social Communication Minister Hendrick Vaal Neto has said the Angolan Government will not remain complaisant while Jonas Savimbi's organization fails to fulfill its pledges. Speaking at a news conference in Lisbon, Hendrick Vaal Neto said the government will not remain passive in the face of warmongering actions carried out by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Hendrick Vaal Neto said the Angolan Armed Forces are preparing themselves to defend the national territory. He said that any meeting between UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi and

President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos would only be meaningful within the framework of the Bicesse Peace Accords.

Ndalatando, Uacu Cungo Actions

MB2212154692 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Excerpts] The situation in Ndalatando is characterized by daily deaths. Selective murders have been carried out by Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers and South African troops, who are now being assisted by Moroccans. That is according to a youth who has just fled from Ndalatando. [passage omitted]

In Bie Province, while Jonas Savimbi's organization and the government are discussing the reinstatement of state authority in districts and communes that have been occupied, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] soldiers shot at a police vehicle. The incident occurred in (Cuche) Commune, 7 km from the city of Kuito, as the authorities were about to arrest a citizen who had threatened to set a police vehicle alight.

The firing and the explosion of shells caused panic among Kuito residents yesterday afternoon. It is believed in that city that UNITA has instructed its most fanatical militants to engage in vandalism and civil disobedience, as well as to attack public institutions to create an atmosphere conducive to armed clashes.

In Cuanza Sul Province, a deputy to the former Angolan Parliament confirmed that UNITA executed demobilized elements of the defunct People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. In an interview with JORNAL DE ANGOLA, the former deputy, who managed to escape from that district, says he saw FALA personnel carrying out a manhunt campaign against former members of Parliament. He said he saw a traditional chief being assaulted, and that people sought refuge in the bush after failing to reach Gabela, Quibala and Sumbe. He added that a UNITA group occupied the Uacu Cungo Airport, and that members of that organization continue to plunder houses in that city.

Police Commander on Operation 'Calm-92'

MB2212143392 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 21 Dec 92

[Text] The Luanda Province Police Command has relaunched its Calm-92 Operation. They have seized some 400 firearms of various calibers. At a news conference this afternoon, Provincial Police Commander Gaspar da Silva urged the people to report all criminal acts. He promised he would do everything in his power to ensure that the festive season goes off peacefully.

The weapons were seized by police between 10 and 21 December. They include: 316 firearms of various caliber; explosives; artillery pieces such as antitank missiles and mortars; and shells. Police Commander Gaspar da Silva reports that the weapons were confiscated in the Roque Santeiro and Mulenvos areas:

[Begin recording] [Da Silva] Police are to take exceptional and very strict measures for the upcoming festive season. The penal code tells us that just being in illegal possession of a weapon is punishable by law. Thus, we shall continue to carry out our Calm-92 Operation. We will do so in a selective manner, because these weapons were impounded in Roque Santeiro and Mulenvos. After in-depth research, the Angolan Police concluded that those were potential crime centers where much armament was stored.

[Unidentified reporter] Commander Gaspar da Silva: Can you confirm that some of these weapons are normally used by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]?

[Da Silva] Absolutely. That is why I am saying there are weapons here that we do not have. Our arsenal in the People's Republic of Angola never included Stinger missiles or antitank weapons. Our army did not have those. Thus, these weapons were not captured during the clashes. It has been confiscated in the course of our searches. Our latest search concentrated on outlying areas such as a Mulenvos, where those weapons were found. Some of those weapons were buried, but most of them were in the possession of people. So, there is an implicit connection.

[Reporter] Following the searches conducted by police between 10 and 21 December, can the police confirm that it detained UNITA elements who had infiltrated Luanda with various aims?

[Da Silva] Well, that is something we cannot comment on. You may get a satisfactory response to that question from other sectors that deal specifically with such matters. Nonetheless, it is true that there have been infiltrations. It is important to note here that we, in the police, enjoyed a lot of cooperation from the people when the Luanda clashes occurred. That cannot be mentioned too much. The people helped us stop what may be called real war. Without their invaluable aid, it would not have been possible for the police to put an end to that situation.

After the war, we began witnessing what may be called ('attacks'). Police are seeing that the very weapons that were used to give a prompt, clear, and unequivocal reply to the enemies of democracy, are now being used to loot property, abduct people and, what is even more serious, to rob peaceful citizens of their lives. In view of that, police are today taking preventive measures. [end recording]

*** Electoral Fraud, Irregularities Revealed**

93AF0214B Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese
27 Nov 92 p 25

[Article by Jill Jolliffe: "Et Tu, Butrus"]

[Text] As the UN mandate in Angola nears its termination, new evidence is emerging that the recent elections were manipulated by the government party, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. This evidence was concealed by the United Nations.

In a statement made in New York on 19 November, Margaret Anstee, special envoy of the UN secretary general to Angola, lauded the fact that, in a letter dated 17 November and sent by Savimbi to Mr. Goulding, the leader of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] agreed to accept the results of the legislative elections, although he described the results of these elections as having been "fraudulent and irregular" and said they should not "be accepted as good by the United Nations." The peace efforts of the United Nations in Angola now depend on the UNITA's withdrawal from its positions.

Internal UN documents to which I had access show, however, that the same UN special envoy had, 24 hours earlier, declared the Angolan elections to be "generally free and fair." On 17 October, Anstee was advised that the vote count had been a fraud. However, a political decision arrived at in Butrus Ghali's office resulted, despite the evidence, in a finding that did not square with reality.

The principal document, dated 16 October, described the investigation of possible election fraud in some provinces of the country. These investigations were conducted by UN officials. Written independently of the conclusions that the National Electoral Council [CNE] might come to reach, the report states: "It may be concluded that, generally speaking, irregularities were discovered in the election process that may have influenced the unfolding of the entire process and the final outcome of the elections. In some cases, the number of votes lost or won by each of the candidates, if taken into consideration throughout the country, could mean a distortion of the final results."

Bengo, For Example

Other UN documents that have not been made public, regarding the fraud claimed by the UNITA and by six opposition parties, state that the elections were manipulated in favor of the MPLA. The opposition parties say they want their opinions on the vote count to be made known throughout the world.

Their arguments are supported by one of the UN observation teams headquartered in Bengo Province, a region in which 86,656 votes were cast. The official results gave four of five parliamentary seats to the MPLA and one to the UNITA. In the report on Bengo, signed by the

UNIVEM II, [United Nations Angola Verification Mission II], it is stated that the investigators were confronted with such a volume of irregularities that they decided, in a 48-hour period, to investigate only a small fraction of them. On closer investigation of the deficiencies found in 54 voting assemblies, they concluded: "When the commission compared these records of Electoral Operations, described above, with the Summary Records, the same indicated and presented substantial irregularities in their bookkeeping, in the tabulation of the votes, and in the absence of signatures. Some of these irregularities compromised and called into question the final results obtained in the tabulation at the provincial level and published before these substantial irregularities were confirmed by the Committee of Enquiry now created." Just as Anstee's public statements are clearly at odds with the internal UN document, the final document of the CNE regarding the election results in Bengo Province (on which the UN report was based, giving the idea that the elections were conducted by the government and only observed by the UN) has few points in common with the report made and presented by the UNAVEM II. If we do not see what is stated in the former report: "Considering that one of the presuppositions is fraud, that is, the intention of arriving at a determined biased effect through certain behavior assumed by the subject of the act," in the analyzed report there is no mention of any fraud detected by the commission which might have affected the election process in Bengo.

Cost of Second Round

Butrus Ghali's decision to validate the elections, despite the evidence, was apparently motivated by the international embarrassment that the United Nations would suffer by issuing a statement contrary to those issued by the UN secretary general himself, by Cavaco Silva, the Portuguese prime minister, and by Herman Cohen, assistant secretary for African Affairs, who affirmed the openness and fairness of the election results, and who tried to persuade Jonas Savimbi to accept these results long before the votes were counted and the investigations into fraud were duly concluded.

Another vitally important factor was the cost of a second round of elections if the first one was declared invalid. However, to afford Angola less and less strategic importance in the post-Cold War period does not seem like a good idea, and to risk a prolongation of the war in that area of the world could lead to the involvement of other countries in the region and the possible dispatch of the "blue helmets" to the zone, which is a very costly operation.

Propaganda attributed to the UNITA accuses Ms. Anstee of having been "paid in diamonds" by the MPLA to declare the elections to have been free and fair. However, sources close to the UN representative describe Anstee's decision as extremely anguished and not an easy one, knowing, as she did, that the UNAVEM investigations had detected procedural irregularities that confirmed the suspicions of the opposition.

"Margaret did not sleep for three nights before she came to a decision," said an individual who is close to her.

On receiving the final report, she telephoned Butrus Ghali asking for instructions, and was told only that she should approve the election results at all costs, because there was no budget for holding a new election and Angola had dropped down on the list of UN priorities.

Millions for PRD

When the UNITA and the other opposition parties declared that the election frauds had been planned for a long time, I confirmed these claims through new evidence: leaders of the Democratic Renewal Party (PRD), the MPLA's principal rival on the Left, were bribed to change their voting intentions and vote for the government party. Members of the Angolan PRD who resigned after this discovery said that members of the MINSE [Ministry of State Security], the regime's secret police, had promised them a sum of \$10 million.

An MPLA source confirmed the payments, but said they were around \$1 million. The money was paid by check, presented at the Campo Pequeno branch of the Portuguese Building Credit Bank, by Edmundo Lourenco da Silva, one of the founders of the PRD, some weeks before the Angolan elections.

In May 1977, Lourenco da Silva, a representative of the National Bank of Angola, was implicated in the coup led by Nito Alves. In the government repression that followed the coup attempt, three of his brothers were assassinated and another was taken prisoner. Lourenco da Silva was arrested in Malanje, but apparently was released after he agreed to work as a secret agent for the Security Police, then known as the DISA [Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola].

During the pre-election period, he helped to create the PRD, a radical party of the opposition, founded by families of victims of the repression that followed the coup attempt and by political followers of the idealistic radicalism of Nito Alves. The party sought the support of the young urban voters on the Left, despite the omnipresent specter of the MPLA, which was losing members because of the repression of civil liberties and the corruption that was undermining it. This young electorate was not receptive to the ideas of the UNITA, but it could represent an even greater threat to the government. Human rights activist Joaquim Pinto de Andrade, one of the Angolan voices with international credibility, was still leading the party but he quickly left it, apparently after he became aware that it had been infiltrated.

Lourenco da Silva's association with the ideals of Nito Alves provided the perfect disguise for his real role within the PRD, which was coming out with anti-MPLA slogans such as "This is not a dream; this is a dictatorship!" and attracting more and more people who were discontented with the MPLA. Suddenly, however, his rhetoric changed and his luxurious lifestyle, learned by living with the MPLA and with MPLA funding in

London, was becoming even more expansive. He owns two apartments in the British capital and acquired a new Citroen shortly before the elections.

Lourenco da Silva's radicalism is more in keeping with those who say that Jonas Savimbi's assassination would be the best cure for Angola's ills. The MPLA source said that Luis dos Passos, the PRD's presidential candidate, was another party leader who benefited from MPLA funding; he returned to the MPLA fold at the last minute.

Aware of the manipulations of the government, PRD supporters did not vote for the party, which won only 0.89 percent of the votes, and Luis dos Passos won only 1.4 percent of the votes in the presidential elections. However, as intended, during the pre-election period he served as the bait to attract the dissidents on the Left, which was later deeply divided. Despite the few votes won by the PRD, the MPLA leaders intend to reward its chiefs with two places in a new cabinet and with various ambassadorial posts.

Lesotho

Government To End 'Lawlessness' on RSA Border

MB2212143292 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Text] The Lesotho Government says it will not allow its territory to be used as a springboard for attacks on its neighbors and has warned that Lesotho is not a haven for criminals.

In a statement in Maseru it said it reserved the right to act as it saw fit to bring an end to what it described as a state of lawlessness on its border with South Africa. The Lesotho Government said it had learned that certain elements were apparently engaging in cross-border activities which had resulted in malicious damage to property and bodily harm to innocent civilians. The Lesotho Government said that according to reports it had received, the perpetrators of these criminal acts usually entered Lesotho afterwards.

The Lesotho Government called on those responsible, irrespective of whether they were Lesotho citizens, to stop these actions immediately.

Madagascar

Opposition Head Zafy Leads in Presidential Polls

AB2212151992 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Text] Antananarivo, Dec 22 (AFP)—Madagascar's main opposition leader Albert Zafy has taken a clear lead over incumbent President Didier Ratsiraka in the first round of presidential elections held last month, according to official figures issued here on Tuesday by the constitutional high court.

The November 25 vote, contested by eight candidates, gave Zafy 45.16 percent, to 29.22 percent for Ratsiraka, who has been in power for 17 years. A run-off between the two is scheduled for January 21.

Voter turnout was a high 73.94 percent, the court said.

The vote follows two years of mounting opposition to Ratsiraka's rule, marked by mass street protests organised by Zafy's coalition. A peaceful march on the president's official residence outside the capital last year was fired on by the presidential guard, with about 200 people killed. Opposition movements have since been given portfolios in a broad-based government.

Malawi

Police 'Rough Up' Opposition Group Lawyer

*MB2312110892 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 22 Dec 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Being a lawyer in Malawi can be pretty hazardous these days, particularly if you are a member of one of the newly formed pro-democracy movements. Today, the United Democratic Front [UDF] protested that Collins Chidzumira, a lawyer and UDF member, had been roughed up, pushed around, and even detained for a while by Malawian police. He had gone to Blantyre Police Station on behalf of some of his colleagues in detention. On the line to Limbe, Robin White asked Mr. Chidzumira what happened.

[Begin recording] [Chidzumira] Well, what happened is that they didn't allow me to see my client, and then they asked me to go and see the commissioner. Then, as I was seeking clarification, the officer in charge came, spoke to me very rudely and pushed me with his fist on my cheek and I almost fell down and this was outside the police station. Then pulled me inside, got me arrested, my shoes taken [words indistinct] and I was about to be put in the police cell. I was really being arrested for trying to perform my duties as a lawyer.

[White] And then what happened?

[Chidzumira] And then I was taken to the commissioner in charge of southern region, where I was for about one and half hours.

[White] And then they let you go?

[Chidzumira] Yes, they let me go without any charge and the commissioner said he was sorry about what had happened.

[White] The commissioner apologised to you?

[Chidzumira] Yes, but the man who roughed me up did not.

[White] Are you wanting him to apologize to you?

[Chidzumira] Actually, I feel so bad that I am seriously considering taking the matter to court.

[White] What about your client, who you have been trying to get out? Have you made any progress on that?

[Chidzumira] There has been no progress. The commissioner of police told me that the police were not prepared to give bail. They will be taking those people to court whom they haven't taken and then they said it will be up to the court to grant bail. They have not allowed my clients' relatives to go and give them food and we don't know what they are eating. So, they have been kept incommunicado.

[White] So you have not been able to see your clients at all?

[Chidzumira] No, not at all. No.

[White] Do you have fears for their health?

[Chidzumira] They were arrested on Sunday [20 December] and they haven't been given any food as far as we are aware.

[White] So, you are very worried about them?

[Chidzumira] Obviously, obviously. The conditions are bad. If the police are going to rough up a lawyer who is trying to do his duty, what are going to do with a man who they think has committed an offense? Obviously, it is going to be worse. [end recording]

Mozambique

Renamo Secretary General Addresses Press

*MB2212191692 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 22 Dec 92*

[Text] Vicente Zacarias Ululu, secretary general of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], has already arrived in Maputo where he is to be based on a permanent basis. Speaking at a news conference upon his arrival at the Maputo Airport, Ululu said:

[Begin recording] [Ululu] This is my first visit to Maputo. For the first time, Renamo has entered Maputo as a political party. So, we are here to open Renamo's national headquarters.

As you know, we fought from Gorongosa. We have signed a cease-fire accord which brought peace to Mozambique. Accordingly, Renamo's military force has been transformed into a political force. Actually, Renamo had been fighting, among other things, for the democratization of this country. We have attained democracy and that is a victory for us. That is why I am here to open our national headquarters. It will be from here that we will branch out to other provincial capitals where he will open our party offices.

President Dhlakama will arrive very soon, though I cannot give you a precise date. As you know, there has been a certain reluctance in providing us with housing. In terms of the General Peace Accord, the government should provide housing to Renamo members. Our president will arrive in Maputo once those conditions have been met.

[Reporter] Will he arrive before Christmas or before the end of the year?

[Ululu] I cannot give you a precise date, but he will arrive very shortly.

[Reporter] Mr. Ululu, some political parties have spoken against the fact that Renamo is not allowing them to operate politically in areas of Renamo influence. Well, you have arrived here in order to open an office in, let us say, an area of Mozambique Liberation Front influence. How do you reconcile that?

[Ululu] That is not true. Every political force [words indistinct] You know very well that there was a war in Mozambique involving two forces. After the signing of the General Peace Accord, all emerging political forces were free to move throughout the country and to conduct their political campaign. [end recording]

Millions of Meticals Disappear From Nampula

MB2312121892 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 23 Dec 92

[Text] More than 10 million meticals meant to pay the salaries of soldiers at the Nampula Provincial Military Command disappeared from the coffers last Thursday [17 December]. The money was stolen without any door or window being forced open. The police are investigating.

Renamo's Domingos on Elections, Delay

MB2312054392 Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 14 Dec 92 p 4

[Renamo's Raul Domingos interviewed by Alexandre Chiure—first paragraph is interviewer's introduction]

[Text] Protocol VI of the General Peace Accord states that multiparty elections should be held in the country within the next 12 months. The government, which gave its blessing to that principle at the negotiating table, is now giving a number of reasons why it is no longer possible to hold elections as scheduled. Raul Domingos, head of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] delegation to the Supervision and Control Commission, is committed to the elections clause, though he recognizes that there will be delays in implementing several aspects of the protocols before arrangements can be made for the presidential and legislative elections. Domingos adds: As leader of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], President Chissano will enter the electoral race from a position of weakness "because Frelimo has made many mistakes" and when it comes to a victory "he is not capable of assuring the changes" that the people long for.

DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE [DM]—Is one year enough time for Renamo to organize itself for the elections?

Raul Domingos [RD]—First, I ought to say that that period was proposed by Renamo at the negotiating table

and accepted by the government. We acknowledge that we are running behind schedule as far as the implementation of the accord is concerned, but I believe that the sides will do their best to comply with the timetable.

DM—How does Renamo see the upcoming elections? Does it have any prospects of winning the elections?

RD—When it comes to an electoral victory, I think that if you today asked that question to Frelimo, the Mozambican National Union, the Mozambique Democratic Party, the Mozambique United Front- Democratic Convergence and National Reconstruction Party, the Mozambican Nationalist Movement and all other existing parties, each one of them would say that it would win the elections. No party wishes to lose elections. So, to answer your question, yes, we are going to win the elections. We are convinced that that would be the final result.

DM—When will President Dhlakama arrive in Maputo?

RD—Let us deal with that issue once more. President Dhlakama cannot come to Maputo and stay in a hotel. It is important that conditions are created so that he may move to Maputo.

DM—How do you rate President Chissano as a politician? Is he an adversary to be feared?

RD—It is known that President Chissano wanted to resign when Frelimo's last congress was held (1989) in order to be in a position of strength during the presidential elections. So, one can see that Chissano, as Frelimo president, is in a very weak position because Frelimo has made many mistakes which are still fresh in the minds of the Mozambican people. The people as a whole want a change, something different. So, as Frelimo president, Chissano is not in a position to offer those changes.

DM—Let us go back to the question of housing that the Mozambique Government has not yet provided to Renamo. So, how many Renamo officials will immediately require houses in Maputo?

RD—Well, we ought to divide the question into two important aspects, namely Renamo cadres that form part of the commissions which will implement the accord and Renamo cadres that will come to Maputo to operate at the level of the party's national headquarters. In terms of what has been agreed, each commission will have 10 members. Whereas there will be four commissions, we are looking at 40 elements. In addition to their assistants, the figure could rise to 60 or 80 people. So, a large number of Renamo members will arrive in Maputo within the next few months.

DM—Several domestic political forces have accused Renamo of copying what is happening in Angola. Do you have any comments on that?

RD—I think those allegations are completely groundless. There is no similarity between the Mozambican and the Angolan situations. I cannot find any example suggesting that Renamo is copying what is taking place in Angola. Perhaps you could give me an example so that I could clarify any of the actions that Renamo has been carrying out.

DM—Since we are talking about Angola, what lessons can the Mozambican peace process gain from what is happening in that country?

RD—Unfortunately, the peace process in Angola was a very precipitous one. That is how I see it. It was not negotiated so as to ensure an effective implementation. I cannot say how long that process has taken. It could even last for one day, one month or one year. The important thing is that every important aspect should have been dealt with in order to avoid continual negotiations once a peace accord was reached. As an example, I will mention the areas controlled by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. It was not negotiated in the case of Angola and when the time came to implement the peace accord, UNITA began hindering the reinstatement of government authority in areas under its control.

So, throughout the whole period of transition—the period when the accord was being implemented until elections were held—there was a make-believe situation. Another example is the question of housing that was not dealt with in the case of Angola. UNITA elements were forced to live in hotels in Luanda. It was a situation in which UNITA elements lived like foreigners in their own country. Our negotiating process took a long time, but it covered all important and vital aspects. Once they are implemented, it will not be so difficult to hold free and fair elections which will serve to guarantee a multiparty democracy in Mozambique.

DM—How does Renamo see the other emerging political parties in Mozambique?

RD—We think that they are the result of the war waged by Renamo against the Frelimo regime because we believe that our success in making Frelimo abandon the idea of a single party and accept a multiparty democracy led to overtures and hence the emergence of other parties. We regard the existence of such parties as the highest expression of democracy. We hope that those parties will be genuine and that through their contribution, they try to make Mozambique a state of law, a country where laws are adhered to, where men are regarded as men, and where fundamental freedoms are observed.

DM—But Frelimo says that the idea of introducing multipartyism was its...

RD—If the idea was Frelimo's, then it is a pity that it has taken such a long time to materialize because many people have died in the process. Frelimo itself claims that about a million people died in this war in which

Renamo's main demands was a multiparty democracy. We cannot, therefore, understand why Frelimo has allowed so many people to die while it intended to introduce a multiparty democracy. Furthermore, it surprises us that up to 1989, when Frelimo came up with the Amnesty Law and the 12-point document, it was still clinging to the idea of a single party and that Renamo should be integrated into society.

Still in 1989—in October, if my memory serves me right—President Chissano toured several provinces in the company of ambassadors, and he said: A multiparty democracy will not work in Mozambique and we cannot understand where Mr. Dhlakama got his ideas from. He said that Dhlakama did not want the word "popular" in the Assembly of the Republic's name because he was against the people. Later on, President Chissano himself renamed the People's Assembly as Assembly of the Republic and People's Republic of Mozambique as Republic of Mozambique. Hence, we can conclude that President Chissano and the Frelimo Party realized that Renamo was right after all and opted for the principles espoused by Renamo.

DM—Renamo has always been regarded as an organization or group of armed bandits which did nothing but murder civilians, destroy and plunder property of defenseless people. There are many people who claim to have been victims of those actions. Now that the war is over, do you fear any reprisals by the people?

RD—On the contrary. The Mozambican people want to see Renamo, want to talk to Renamo. What we ought to do now is to translate into practice the liberation of the people through the Rome accord. It is a hard job because we have already spoken to many people and all of them say: We are scared. When people come to see us they fear whether we will write down the number plates of their automobiles, persecute them, or if we had seen them before, and so on.

People do not feel free yet. That is to say that we, Renamo, have no fears. The people know that the deaths that occurred during the war were not Renamo's fault, but Frelimo's because if it wanted a multiparty democracy why did it not introduce it in 1975/76? Why did it not introduce that system when it announced the 12-point document in 1989? Furthermore, I recall the bishops' appeal in 1982. Why did Frelimo not accept dialogue then? They knew what we wanted. So, the feeling among the people and Renamo is that Renamo has liberated the people, and today the people feel that they can talk. One could say that the country is heading toward democracy because of Renamo. That is why we do not fear reprisals. On the contrary, we expect to be welcome by the people.

DM—By the way, who has won the war: Frelimo, Renamo or the Mozambican people?

RD—I would say that the war was won by all those who fought for democracy, those who wanted Mozambique to be a free and democratic country, a state of law where

laws and fundamental freedoms are adhered to, and where there is justice and respect for human rights. All those who fought for those goals have won the war.

DM—How do you see the question of national reconciliation?

RD—It is necessary to have reconciliation if we want to have peace, because there was a time when brothers quarreled. What happened in Mozambique was a civil war, a war among brothers. Reconciliation is necessary because we must live in the same house again.

Zambia

Lozi Tribesmen Demand Review of Province Status

MB2112175692 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 21 Dec 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The simmering 28-year-old dispute about the status of Zambia's Western Province is coming to the boil again, following a meeting of the Lozis, the people of the province which used to be the Protectorate of Barotseland. In the last few weeks, the Lozis have been demanding the restoration of the agreement they made with the former government of Kenneth Kaunda. They have accused him of failing to honor the promise that they would be allowed to retain a large measure of autonomy after Zambian independence, and there is even talk of secession. From Lusaka, Rob Makai faxed this report:

Over 1,000 Lozi representatives from all over Zambia met in Lusaka over the weekend and called on the government of President Chiluba to recognize and restore the Barotse agreement of 1964. That agreement, which integrated the then Barotse Protectorate into the newly independent Republic of Zambia, guaranteed the Barotse government virtual authority and gave it powers over laws, land, forestry, and fishing in the region which is now known as the Western Province.

During the heated debate over the weekend, where Lozis clad in traditional gear even sang their Barotse national anthem, two factions emerged with the hard-line traditionalists represented by the Barotse royal establishment, pushing for an outright secession from Zambia. The more moderate faction of young and educated urbanites called for what they described as equitable and self-determined integration.

It was the moderates who won the day, not the Lozi secessionists. However, the moderates agreed on a number of tough conditions to present to the central government. They demanded, among other things, that Barotseland, as they all insisted on calling it, must revert to its 1964 status.

Zimbabwe

Russian Envoy Denies Sale of Aircraft to RSA

MB1812170092 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 18 Dec 92

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[Text] Russia's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Yuriy Yukalov, has denied allegations that his country is selling military aircraft to South Africa. The denial follows a report in Harare's HERALD newspaper that South Africa planned to buy MiG-29 fighter planes from Russia. Trevor Grundy attended a news conference called by the Russian ambassador:

[Grundy] Flanked by senior officials from his embassy, the Russian ambassador said that the claim that his country is selling sophisticated aircraft to South Africa had been dreamed up by people, he said, who were not anxious to see peace in southern Africa. On 14 December the THE HERALD carried a front page report by David Martin which quoted a memo circulated at last week's Frontline States summit in Harare by the Oslo-based World Campaign Against Military and Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa.

The memo said that that giant Russian Antonov A and 131 transporters, and Mi26 helicopters were among the planes on lease to Safair, which David Martin described as a shadowy wing of the South African Government. The paper's report said that the South African Government is also negotiating the purchase of Russian MiG-29 fighter planes.

According to David Martin, who's written several pamphlets and books on southern Africa, which include the semi-official history of the war against white rule in Rhodesia called *The Struggle for Zimbabwe*, the Russian ambassador was to be called in to see Zimbabwe's foreign minister, Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira, sometime this week. But the Russian ambassador said that he'd had no official contact with the Zimbabwean Government since the publication of Mr. Martin's article, which was headlined: *Russia's Aircraft Deal With South Africa Raises Eyebrows*. The ambassador said he didn't know what was really behind David Martin's article.

[Begin Yukalov recording] [Words indistinct] by unscrupulously [word indistinct] those, who I suppose run out of [words indistinct] just for blowing up presentation. I don't know what was behind this article of David Martin, [word indistinct] or creative imagination, or he (?invented lies). What I can be sure of is that the author of this article used unreliable sources. [end recording]

The ambassador said that a Moscow-based company called Ekotrends had been mentioned as organizing the sale of aircraft to South Africa. The ambassador told reporters that Ekotrends has recently been cooperating closely with the United Nations like other international organizations in their relief efforts in the Western

Sahara, in Angola, and in Kenya. The Russian ambassador said that Ekotrends is considering possible legal action against David Martin should the company suffer financial or even moral damages.

Advance Party of Army Officers Leaves for Somalia

MB2212165892 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Text] An advance party of Zimbabwean army officers has left for Somalia to prepare for the deployment of 150 Zimbabwean troops, who will join the American-led multinational force. An American spokesman said in Harare today that the officers will be flown to Somalia aboard an American aircraft, but could not say the exact date for the arrival of the troops.

The acting defense minister, Mr. Nathan Shamuyarira, has been quoted as saying the men would join Operation Restore Hope some time next week. Media reports from Zimbabwe say the government has offered up to 1,000 troops, of which a first contingent of 150 had been accepted, while others would be flown out if necessary.

It is the first time that Zimbabwean troops have been deployed in a UN peace keeping operation, although Zimbabwean Army and police monitors are servicing in the UN mission in Angola.

Mining Groups in Joint Venture With Australians

MB1712120092 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 10 Dec 92 p 1

[Report by Mathew Takaona: "Rio, Angola Sign Major Platinum Mining Deal"]

[Text] Rio Tinto Zimbabwe and Anglo-American Corporation recently signed a platinum mining joint venture with Delta Gold of Australia in what is expected to become one of the biggest mining operations in Zimbabwe, a spokesman for Delta Gold, Ms Barbra Landsburg has said.

The venture, called Mhondoro Platinum, was signed in London three months ago and is expected to match the size of Hartley Platinum, which is also partly owned by Delta Gold. The Hartley Platinum project is billed as the largest investment in the country since the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI).

"The potential is very great because the sulphide belt we are looking at continues from the Hartley Platinum.

Earlier exploration has indicated some 37 million tonnes of platinum at one of the studied points. Although we cannot at the moment say how much money we will be spending in the project, we are looking at something more or less the size of Hartley Platinum, said Ms Landsburg.

The venture, which is 24 percent owned by Delta and 38 percent each by Rio Tinto and Anglo-American Corporation, has already completed a marathon exploration exercise in its 210 square kilometre claim in the Great Dyke. The claim is adjacent to the Hartley Platinum project and lies to the north of it, some 80km south west of Harare.

Delta Gold will, apart from managing the mine, be responsible for planning and executing all joint venture exploration and evaluation work. For the company to acquire 24 percent stake in the project, she said, it had to spend \$5 million on exploration.

She said exploration results, although not yet public, were very encouraging. The results were currently being studied by the three parties with a view to determining the next stage of the project.

"Depending on what the three parties conclude about the results, the next stages could be to do more explorations in the area, or go to the next stage which is conducting the feasibility studies. This, however, is a big project which demands huge cash injections. We may also have to halt it for sometime while we find the required financial resources. We may also be forced into inviting large mining companies with the necessary expertise and resources but all depends on what the three companies would have agreed upon," said Ms Landsburg.

She said an independent technical evaluation conducted by E.L. Bateman Engineering in 1990 had reported mineralised resources of 200 million tonnes within the Mhondoro joint venture area. Grading was put at 3.77g/t [expansion unknown], 0.29 percent nickel and 0.22 percent copper.

Anglo and Rio Tinto had also conducted some 80 drill holes before the venture and the information obtained was also going to be used by the joint venture.

The venture will, according to Ms Landsburg, enhance the country's chances of becoming a producer of platinum. Results from exploration by BHP Utah in the Great Dyke have already proved Zimbabwe as having the largest platinum deposits in the world outside South Africa.

Niger

Cheiffou Republic Day Address

AB2212180092 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 17 Dec 92

[Speech by Prime Minister Amadou Cheiffou in Niamey on 17 December to mark the 34th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Niger—live or recorded]

[Text] Men and women of Niger, my dear fellow citizens, again this year, the celebration on 18 December of the 34th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic will be placed under the banner of national unity mainly because of the preoccupying events which are seriously threatening our existence as a nation. It is necessary to recall that this year's celebration coincides with the end of the transitional period and is precisely situated in its final stage, namely the phase devoted to the organization of the various elections which will mark the end of the long electoral process that we have drawn up together to usher our country into a real democratic era.

On this solemn day which marks the anniversary of our freedom, we should have been able to organize activities and other acts of joy befitting the circumstances but, unfortunately, this anniversary is taking place in one of the most serious periods in the history of our young nation. In fact, the situation prevailing in our country today is so preoccupying that it calls for the consciousness of each male and female citizen of this country. For this matter, it must be of concern to all those who, in this country, still have in them a minimum feeling of patriotism.

My dear brothers and sisters of Niger, in the face of this (?mounting rebellion), we should, more than ever before, sit up and work together toward the strengthening of our national unity and the building of a free and prosperous nation. And yet as you know, the strengthening of national unity and the building of a nation presupposes a quiet political, social, and economic atmosphere. This, especially, demands the readiness of all to make important sacrifices which are the necessary price to be paid in order to hope for a better future for the entire nation and not just for small groups or bodies, no matter how strong they are. This also implies social peace, the stability of institutions, the restoration of a minimum of material well-being, and all things that presuppose settling down to productive work by all components of the society in an atmosphere of [word indistinct] and brotherhood.

This also demands that public order and the security of persons and their property must be guaranteed everywhere. This means that all these noble objectives can only be achieved if each citizen fully assumes his part of the responsibility without any partisan or group considerations, and by exclusively placing the superior interests of the Niger State above all others. This means, particularly, that the construction of a free and prosperous nation to which our people aspire can only be achieved

in peace and harmony. It can only be fully attained if each and everyone of us accepts to resolutely settle down to work within the atmosphere of harmony, tolerance, patience, the spirit of sacrifice, and the union of hearts and mind; in short, if all the conditions of a real consensus are met.

It is necessary, especially for each and everyone of us, to accept the fact that the state can neither continue to live beyond its means, nor continue this persistent shirking of responsibility which circumstances have imposed on us since the holding of our sovereign national conference. We must know that if this situation continues, it will inevitably lead us into chaos.

It is in this regard that after extensive consultations with our social partners, the government has declared its stand on the problems affecting schools and the university and a statement on this issue [words indistinct]. But, as of now, I am appealing to the good sense, the understanding, and especially the sense of patriotism of all those concerned to agree to any sacrifices that this may imply and understand the cogency of our position. This is the moment to recall that a nation is built within the confines of a defined territory and whose borders are recognized and respected by the international community. This is also the moment to recall that the first duty of every citizen is to defend the territorial integrity. This is why we believe that no sincere patriot, no true Niger national worthy of the name can or must remain indifferent to the growing insecurity presently prevailing in the north of the country.

As you know, the transitional organs on their part have for the past 14 months continued to devote the essential part of their time and efforts to the search for a negotiated settlement to this painful and agonizing problem. Since this rebellion—we should call it so—involves essentially Niger citizens, we deemed it normal to give priority to dialogue as the best way to a just and equitable solution that will not leave any painful trace because it was done in hate and mistrust between the various components of our peoples. However, much as we are in favor of dialogue, that does not mean we are prepared to sit down and passively watch the disintegration of our country or the repetition of these acts of banditry which have caused so much loss of human life and material to our peaceful people. Since national unity has no price, we shall spare no efforts in the search for peace in spite of the obstinacy of our brothers in rebellion who refuse our extended hand.

The setting up, among other things, of an ad hoc commission charged with seeing to the negotiated settlement of the armed rebellion is clear proof of our determination to solve this problem through dialogue. I would not even like to mention all the contacts made by various personalities, associations, trade unions, political parties, and people of goodwill who understood how the persistence of our rebellion threatens our peace and development. I wish them to continue on this path to back up our efforts because I still have the hope that this

rebellion will end up one day—in the not far distant future, I hope—in the fighters finding the path to wisdom, laying down their arms, and accepting the brotherly dialogue in accordance with the wish expressed by the entire national community.

Fellow Niger citizens, dear brothers and sisters, now that the transition is coming to an end, and we have begun to organize the various elections aimed at endowing the country with institutions [words indistinct] to enable our people to enter the era of democracy for which they have made so much sacrifice, let me tell you that peace and social tranquility is more than ever before indispensable. We need peace to organize these elections; we need it to set up the new institutions that we shall elect; and we need it to continue in tranquility and in recovered unity our difficult fight against underdevelopment and the building of a free and prosperous nation. I therefore appeal to the patriotism of each and every one of you to sit up and accept the position of responsibility that demands this decisive period on which the future of our country hinges. I have no doubt that each and every one of you will understand the meaning of this brotherly appeal, which has no other ambition other than to serve the supreme interest of Niger which is one and indivisible.

Long live the Republic! Long live Niger! I thank you.

Nigeria

NIA Urged To Get Economic, Technological Data

AB1912153192 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 19 Dec 92

[Text] The National Intelligence Agency, NIA, has been urged to redouble its efforts at collecting first-rate intelligence of economic and technological value to Nigeria. President Ibrahim Babangida said that this was necessary because in the 21st century, technological issues would dominate and influence the direction of international relations. The president was speaking yesterday when he commissioned the headquarters complex of the NIA in Abuja. He commended the leadership of the agency for the able manner it has prosecuted the silent war against anything inimical to Nigeria's external image

and interests. President Ibrahim Babangida described the NIA as one of the best intelligence agencies in the world because of the quality of information and advice it provided the government.

Earlier, the director general of the agency, Brigadier Halilu Akilu, said that commissioning of the head office symbolized government's preparedness to tackle the ever increasing challenges of national security and intelligence. Brig. Akilu remarked that the complex compared favorably with the headquarters of any established intelligence outfit in the developed countries. He pledged that the complex would motivate the staff to render better services to their fatherland.

Togo

Communique Issued on Security Force Killings

AB2212201092 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 22 Dec 92

[Communique issued from the Office of the Prime Minister in Lome on 22 December]

[Text] While accompanying the prime minister's doctor home at about 1400, a military driver of the prime minister's guard was harassed and shot near the Fourth District, Kpehenou No. 2, by security forces. According to witnesses who ran immediately to the prime minister's office, it seems this serious incident is nothing but a crime without any motive, because the victim had earlier identified himself and obeyed all the orders given by that murderer. A civilian, who was sending his children home because of the shooting, was also shot point blank by the same security forces.

While presenting his condolences to the families of the victims, the prime minister wants to recall once again that even in the deepest crisis that our country is going through, the laws of the Republic are applicable to all citizens and that in accordance with the laws in force, security forces have the mission to protect the lives of their countrymen. It should also be stressed that each passing day takes us farther away from a general and final solution. It has become more urgent than ever to set up the special force for peace.

Issued in Lome on 22 December, 1992

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

28 Dec 92

Ire

